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DOES NOT SUIT ALL.

Stately Senators Still Talking of Making a New Tariff Bill.

PRESTON REVIEWS SILVER'S PRICE

The Fluctuations of the White Metal Market Traced Since 1848.

DEMONETIZED BY VARIOUS NATIONS

Finally Came the Act of 1873, Which Prohibited the Coinage of Full Legal Tender Silver.

Washington, December 28.—(Special.)—The ways and means committee will probably meet on Monday or Tuesday of next week to settle the internal revenue feature of the tariff bill. Members of the committee have been figuring this matter over during the recess, and each has probably pretty well made up his mind as to what shall be done, so that all that is necessary now is for the matter to be brought to a vote. It is hoped that the committee may agree at its next meeting, but should there be a failure it will not delay the consideration of the Wilson bill in the house. The customs features of the bill will have to be considered first anyhow, and the internal revenue feature can be added later in the form of an amendment. The general idea is to get the bill through the house by February 1st, and it is expected that there will be but little more than a week of general debate and probably three weeks of consideration by paragraphs under the five-minute rule.

It is probable that the senate finance committee will proceed with an informal consideration of the tariff question in the hope of hastening matters at that end of the capitol, immediately after the reassembling of congress.

There is a great deal of talk among democrats in the senate in favor of an entirely new bill. It is said that there is a disposition in that direction on the part of some of the democratic members of the finance committee, though it is understood that Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the committee, is not inclined to favor the construction of a new bill in his committee. It would be impossible to predict the features of the tariff bill as it will be when it reaches the president for his signature. But it seems to be quite certain that it will never pass the senate in its present form, and the question seems to be now as to how much the senate will change the bill before it gets through with it.

A Rabid Crank.

That Koseph Don Jon, the crank who wrote threatening letters to Mr. Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, Senator Mills and others, and who was arrested here two days ago, is a crank in the strongest sense of the term was disclosed at his trial today, when he was held for the grand jury. Senator Mills's fright appears very ludicrous now, that the facts in the case are coming out. It seems that Don Jon boarded at a municipal lodging house next door to a police station, and his full name was on the register, which the police are supposed to have under close inspection.

W. S. Daniel, clerk to the vice president, testified that Don Jon's letters first began coming to the vice president last summer. Some of them were very violent. A postal card was read to the court in which Don Jon asked the vice president to send him $25 in order to avoid being one of those who had been marked.

Mr. Mills, secretary of the Texas senator, read a letter received by his father, in which Don Jon said there was "hell in store" for certain parties. The letter made scandalous references to Senators Sherman and Stewart.

.. .. Johnson was today appointed postmaster at Asbury, Troup county.

Mr. Ed A. Richards, of Atlanta, arrived here today and registered at the Metropolitan.

DIRECTOR PRESTON'S REPORT.

The Course of Silver Traced for Nearly Fifty Years.

Washington, December 28.—(Special.)—In his annual report Mr. Robert E. Preston, director of the mint, gives the following timely and interesting review of the course of silver from 1848 to 1893, inclusive, and of the causes of its depression since 1872:

"During the calendar year 1848 the average price of silver in the London market was 59¾d per ounce for silver 0.925 fine (British standard), equivalent in United States money to $1.3098 per ounce 1,000 fine.

"The price from this time gradually advanced until 1859, when it reached an average for the year of 62¼d.

"The advance in the price between 1850 and 1859 was due to the very large increase in the production of gold in California and Australia, which added to the world's supply of that metal without any material increase in the supply of silver. The advance in the price was also greatly stimulated by the large loans made in silver to India for public improvements and for expenses incidental to the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857.

"Between 1860 and 1866 a decline took place, the yearly average price ranging from 61 11-16 to 61⅛d. The latter figure was maintained until the close of the civil war in the United States by reason of the limited supply of and the increased demand for silver. Cotton was at this time cultivated very extensively in India because of the small quantity of it obtainable from the United States, and large amounts of silver were required for shipment to that country to pay for it.

"The variation in the yearly price, from 1867 to 1872, was only 4-16d. The average price of silver in 1873 was 59¼d, equal to $1.298.83. Since that time the yearly average decline has been steady, with only four exceptions. The average price for the month of October, 1893, was 33.608d, equal to $0.73.672, a decline, in a period of a little over twenty years, of $0.562.11 per ounce.

Germany Demonetizes.

"The causes of this great decline, stated briefly, are as follows:

"1. Germany, in 1871 and 1873, enacted laws demonetizing silver, making gold the sole standard of value, and calling in all silver coins previously circulated in the several states of the German empire.

"To procure the gold necessary for the purpose of coinage Germany sold, between 1873 and 1879, large amounts of silver from her store of melted silver coins, including the amount received from France in payment of the indemnity imposed upon her at the close of the Franco-Prussian war.

"The effect of this legislation was to create a demand for gold in Germany and to increase the supply of silver bullion or melted coins in other countries and to cause a depreciation in the price of the white metal.

"2. In 1872 Norway, Sweden and Denmark entered into a monetary treaty demonetizing silver, which was formally ratified by Sweden and Denmark in 1873 and by Norway in 1875. By this treaty they adopted the single gold standard and made silver a subsidiary metal, to be coined on government account only for change purposes.

"3. Holland, which had been on a silver basis since 1847, practically followed the example of Germany in 1875, for although in that year it nominally adopted the double standard at the ratio of 1 to 15 5-11, it, as a matter of fact, prohibited the coinage of silver, thus becoming, like Germany, gold monometallic.

"4. The price having fallen to a point at which it becomes profitable for brokers to purchase silver in Germany and ship it to the states comprising the Latin Union for conversion into 5-franc pieces, the parties to that monetary treaty decided in 1874, to limit the amount of 5-franc pieces to be coined by each. This, however, did not have the effect to steady the price, and in 1878 the mints of the Latin Union were closed to the coinage of full legal-tender coins, and have remained so ever since.

Russia Suspends.

"5. In September, 1876, Russia suspended the coinage of silver except as to such an amount as might be required for trade purposes with China.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the silver standard legally prevailed in Austria-Hungary until 1892, the face coinage of silver has been suspended in that country since 1879. In 1892 it formally adopted the single gold standard.

"By the act of 1873, the coinage of full legal-tender silver was tacitly prohibited in the United States and gold made the sole standard of value, but as we were then on a paper basis, the price of silver cannot be said to have been appreciably affected by that act, especially as it is provided for the receipt of silver from individuals for coinage into trade dollars, and the further fact that large purchases of silver were made for the subsidiary silver coinage under the acts of 1873 and 1875, to replace the fractional currency which had been used for change purposes since 1862.

"The act of February 28, 1878, authorized the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, as provided for by the act of January 18, 1837, and which were a full legal-tender. Under the act of 1837 the coinage was free to individuals, but the act of 1878 provided for the coinage of full legal-tender silver dollars on government account only. It also provided for the purchase for this coinage of not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of bullion each month, at the marketed price. But notwithstanding the magnitude of the purchase of silver required to be made under the act of 1878, the decline in price continued.

"Further legislation by the United States, still more favorable to silver, was enacted by the act of July 14, 1890, which provided for the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces annually, the estimated production of our domestic mines. The effect of this act was to cause a temporary advance in the price of silver, but the price could not be maintained owing to the largely increased output by the silver producing countries of the world, and the price commenced to decline in September, 1890, and continued to do so.

"6. On the 26th of June, 1893, the legislative council of India passed a bill closing her mints to silver coinage for individuals, and her action has been followed in the United States by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890.

"The present price of silver in the London market is 32¼d for silver 0.925 fine, equivalent in United States money to $0.70 7-10 for silver 1,000 fine.

"7. The great increase in the production of the metal. In 1873 the world's production of silver was estimated to be $81,000,000, and in 1892 at $196,605,000—an increase in the annual supply, in twenty years, of over 140 per cent.

"Considering the enormously increased production of silver and the decreasing demand for it for coinage purposes, it would be a matter of surprise if the price had not not very greatly declined.

"The increase of the production has had more to do with the depreciation of silver than has its demonetization by some countries and the suspension of its coinage by others."

Increased Production.

Director Preston then quotes from Professor Lexis in support of his conclusion. That writer believes that silver would not have lost much of its former value, in spite of the suspension of its coinage by several of the most important civilized states, had its annual production continued at the same figure as at the beginning of the fifth decade of this century. Had this been the case China and India would have absorbed all the surplus of the production over the demands for it in Europe and America for subsidiary coinage and use in the arts.

During the decade from 1851 to 1860 silver was coined in Europe, the United States and India at an annual average of $38,000,000. During the decade which followed, from 1861 to 1870, when the great silver discoveries of the west were made, the annual average of silver coined in those countries ran up to $80,000,000. During the years 1887 to 1891 the average was $113,000,000. The aggregate of silver coinage during the years from 1876 to 1891 Professor Lexis puts at $2,110,560,000. Deducting from this the amount estimated for the recoinage of the silver coins of Germany and other countries, which demonetized the white metal and sold their melted coins as bullion. Professor Lexis places the net silver coinage of those years at $1,560,000,000. "On the other hand," says Professor Lexis, "the production of silver during the same period, according to Sootbeer, amounted to $2,109,394,000. Thus the net coinage was fully 74 per cent of the production, while the gross amount of coinage shows that a quantity of silver as large or even larger than that of the silver newly produced passed through the mints." Director Preston thinks Professor Lexis's estimate of the net coinage of silver between the years 1879 to 1891 is probably too large, he not making sufficient allowance for recoinages during that period. Nevertheless, the director declares that this does not impair the validity of Professor Lexis's argument nor affect his conclusion. Professor Lexis's conclusion is that it is "evident that the great cause of the depreciation of silver of late years has been its increased production."

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO.

The Plague Appears in the War-Stricken City.

Beunos Ayres, December 28.—Very bad news has reached here from Rio de Janeiro. It is announced that the important city, which has been suffering from the ravages of the war, is now a victim of the worst and most dreaded of all diseases—yellow fever—and five deaths from this disease are all ready reported.

News that yellow fever has added its burdens and horror to the suffering already endured by the people of Rio, has caused widespread attention here and much sympathy is expressed for the plague and war-stricken inhabitants. It is added, however, that the government is taking every precaution possible, under the circumstances, to prevent a spread of the disease, but the work of the officials at Rio de Janeiro is greatly hampered by the condition to which the city has been reduced by the horrors of war.

It is added that the yellow fever, which has broken out in Rio, is not a mild form of that fever, but the worst form of black fever.

Condemning Pennoyer.

Salem, Ore., December 28.—At a special meeting of the board of trade last night resolutions were passed condemning Governor Pennoyer's Christmas letter to President Cleveland. The resolutions say the statements in the letter are false and will prove injurious to the state by deterring home seekers from coming. They say there is no widespread destitution in Oregon.

Carnegie's Liberal Offer.

Pittsburg, Pa., December 28.—Andrew Carnegie has written a letter from New York to Robert Pitcairn, of the citizens' relief committee of this city, offering to duplicate all contributions made by the citizens of Pittsburg for the unemployed, to the amount of $5,000 for each working day for two months. If the highest possible figure is realized, the donation will amount to over $250,000.

HOWARD'S LETTERS.

Bullock, for the Government, Makes a Strong Point Out of Them.

HE CONNECTS MOORE AND HOWARD

These Two and Leger and Ross Are All One, He Says.

TAUNTING THE DOCTOR ON HIS CASE

The Defendant Is Asked Why He Did Not Produce Some of His Partners and Former Associates.

Jackson, Tenn., December 28.—(Special.)—When the federal court convened this morning it was for the opening of argument in the celebrated Howard trial. Before early breakfast time the people began to assemble, and when court opened, so great was the attendance of ladies that the men were crowded to the aisles and lobby. It was understood at the adjournment that if the defendant insisted upon three speeches on his side, that the court would consider an arrangement for the defense opening with an argument of two hours. This was expected to fall upon Mr. Troutt, and the first step was to ask the defendant what he had decided on in this matter. Mr. Troutt arose and said that he was an attorney in the case and had a right to go before the jury untrammeled. He demanded to be heard.

The court replied that if the defendant himself insisted upon making a personal argument, only one of his associates had any right to speak. Mr. Troutt was requested to be seated, and Mr. Bullock, for the government, was directed to proceed.

Through all of this Dr. Howard remained quiet, but made no move as if to yield to his associate.

General E. L. Bullock then stepped in front of the jury and opened one of the most eloquent, logical and forcible law speeches ever heard in this city. "The evidence," said he in effect, "is voluminous, and I shall have a great way to travel to cover all of it, but shall attempt to present it in its true light."

Howard's Scheme.

The speaker took up the threads of this romantic but well laid scheme, and with scientific precision, unerring as the nose of the bloodhound, traced it through its deviating paths. The testimony of more than twenty unimpeachable witnesses was dissected. Bullock took those famous letletters to 280 different correspondents, written by Moore, Leger and Howard, and showed that of this number of people nearly all had contributed money to the defendant under one or the other of the above aliases. The letters were read, each one saying that already $20 or more had been advanced to the defendant for the examination of court records in England. This money had not been refunded by the defendant, and the defendant has not produced one scratch of a pen to show that a dollar was ever expended by him in Europe for the purpose. From these letters Bullock traced by dates the connection of Ross with William Lord Moore in London, and after Moore skipped out from the inspector of Scotland Yard and Ross had "died" out of the way of the New York police, he was found in the person of Joseph Leger, with his decrees of the supreme court in chancery. This became too warm for Leger, and Howard appeared in Jackson. As fast as Howard shed one name he proceeded to fleece his victims again, explaining under a new name that Moore was gone, Ross was dead, etc., and under the new name assured them he would continue their business, but must have a little more cash. When Ross "died" neither of the witnesses knew how Moore got his name, and by this line Mr. Bullock proved that the same man had a list and continued the business system.

Witnesses Who Did Not Appear.

Then, said he, the defendant practiced law in New York for over a year, and standing, as he does, at the portals of the penitentiary, he does nothing. There is not a single lawyer or a single court record to show that he ever had a case, and poor Langdon, his reputed partner, who might have known something of his life in New York, is also dead. Such a witness would have been worth a thousand of Brockway and his gang. Then there was the Gulf of Mexico and Tennessee railroad, of which the defendant was president, and H. H. Ball, of London, secretary. Where is Ball now that his president is in such great peril? He or the minutes of the meetings of the directors of that mythical line would have been worth ten thousand Gleasons.

Point after point as damaging to the defendant was brought out.

Howard's face was a study, showing now rage and pent up passion, then supreme and utter contempt. Mr. Bullock consumed eight hours in argument, and left no point uncovered. L. T. M. Canada, of Memphis, chief counsel for the defendant, spoke only a short while at the night session, and did not fairly get into his line of argument. It will be, however, to break down the connection of the defendant with Moore, Ross and Leger, and to show that the railroad scheme of the defendant, and the last business done by him in Jackson, was perfectly legitimate.

Several hours of tomorrow will be consumed by Mr. Canada, who is an able lawyer and advocate. The defendant will follow his counsel, beginning tomorrow afternoon or night, and United States Attorney Hawkins will close. The speeches will consume about eight hours each. No member of the defendant's family has been seen in the courtroom since the day Mrs. Howard's testimony was refused. The defendant sits solitary and alone among the vast crowd. It is understood that his argument will be very sensational. Should the verdict be conviction a thrilling scene is expected in court.

TWO RIFFIAN CHIEFS

Turned Over to the Spaniards by the Sultan of Morocco.

Melilla, December 28.—Muley Araaf, brother of the sultan of Morocco, who was sent by the sultan as an envoy to settle the trouble between the Spaniards and Riffians, yesterday turned over as prisoners to General Martinez de Campos, commander of the Spanish troops here, two Riffian chiefs, Sidi Maimon Mohatar and Hudgh Hach. General de Campos ordered that they be placed on the Spanish cruiser Isla de Luzon, which will convey them to Tangier. The sultan will determine the punishment that will be inflicted upon them. Both the prisoners have been most active in directing the attacks upon the Spaniards.

PERISHED WITH HER CHILDREN.

A Woman in Kentucky Endeavors to Save Her Children from the Flames.

Harrodsburg, Ky., December 28.—Thomas Ransdall, a well-to-do farmer living near Bohon, Ky., awoke early this morning to find his house in flames. He jumped out of bed, carrying his baby with him, at the same time calling to his wife to wake their three children, who were sleeping upstairs. She went to follow his instructions but the house collapsed and she and the three children perished. The house and contents are a total loss.

FIGHTERS GIVE BOND.

Mitchell and Corbett Are Both Arrested for a Test Case.

CHARLEY WAS WILLING TO GO TO JAIL

He Declared He Would Not Pay a Cent for Costs.

BOTH TAKE IT AS A SORT OF JOKE

The Champion Says That the Contest Cannot Be Brutal Under the Rules Governing It.

Jacksonville, Fla., December 28.—Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett were arrested today according to a prearranged programme of the Duval Athletic Club, to test the law in this state in reference to glove contests. Mitchell was arrested just after he finished breakfast at the Everett hotel this morning, but Corbett did not appear in court until this afternoon, as he could not reach the city from his training quarters at Mayport at an earlier hour.

The affidavit was issued this morning by County Judge Baker. It says that Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett did on the 27th instant agree to commit an offense prohibited by law, to-wit: Did attempt unlawfully by a previous appointment to meet each other with the intention of engaging in a fight. The warrant recites the substance of the affidavit, including the articles of agreement alleged to have been signed by the principals. These articles of agreement call for a scientific glove contest with gloves allowed by law, and also empower the referee of the contest to arrest it when, in his opinion, it endangers life or limb of the principals. The warrant concludes with the allegation that Corbett and Mitchell are now trying to get together and carry out their intention to fight under the agreement. The judge commanded the arrest of both. He did not, however, issue the warrant and affidavit until County Solicitor J. B. Christie passed upon them. Judge Christie passed upon both and advised the sheriff to go ahead and have the warrants served. He first amended the affidavit before approving it.

Mitchell, accompanied by his party, the members of the Duval Athletic Club, and a number of local sports went to the courtroom. It soon got noised abroad what was up and the result was that the county judge's room and the corridors of the courthouse were filled with humanity, from business men and gentlemanly sports to the ragtag and bob-tail of the town.

Charley Didn't Like It.

The first thing that Mitchell did was to look around over the room for Corbett. Not seeing him, a shade of disappointment spread over his face and he asked where he was. The members of the club said, "Oh, he'll be here later on." He evidently did not like it a bit, and said that his arrest looked as if he was being made a monkey of. He would not have minded had he been arrested at the same time as the other man. He was told, though, and found some consolation in the fact, that the warrant was a joint affair in which both he and Corbett were ordered to be arrested and brought before the court.

Once in the courtroom, the formal reading of the warrant was gone through with. Deputy Sheriff Vanzant did the reading. He stood on the inside and read, while Mitchell looked over his shoulder and followed him. The legal part of the warrant did not seem to interest Mitchell half as much as the articles of agreement, which they incorporated.

When the deputy got do to, "Said gloves to be furnished by James J. Corbett," Mitchell said, "Hold on." He put his finger on the place and was about to make an objection, but Bowden told him that was all right; so he simply smiled, and the reading continued. After the formalities of the arrest were gone through with, a bond was made out. Mitchell binds himself in the sum of $1,500 to appear before the criminal court on January 2d. His securities are Messrs. Richardson and Bowden, both of the Athletic Club.

Would Go to Jail First.

The Englishman pondered over the bond for some time, and asked if it was going to cost him anything. He said he would not put his name to it if there was one dollar of expense. He would go to jail first and fight his own case. He did not wish it to appear as if he invited this arrest.

A. W. Cockrell, Jr. of the firm of Cockrell & Son, who was present, assured him that the club was bearing the expense, and that it had retained ample counsel to conduct the whole affair; also that Corbett had to go through the same programme. Then Mitchell sat down and put his name on the bond.

During the afternoon, Corbett and his party reached the city from Mayport. Corbett immediately proceeded to the courthouse and went through the same formalities regarding the bond as Mitchell did in the morning. During the Corbett hearing, Solicitor Christie expressed doubt whether the articles of agreement which were incorporated in the warrant on which the men were arrested were identical with the original articles.

Could Not Be Brutal.

The solicitor seemed to think the clause giving the referee power to stop the contest when, in the referee's opinion, it endangered life, or limb, an afterthought. Corbett explained to the solicitor that, even if this clause had been added to the original articles of agreement, it cut no figure, as it was impossible for the proposed contest to become brutal, so long as the rules governing such contests were enforced. Corbett then affixed his name to the bond requiring him, under penalty of $1,500, to appear in the criminal court January 2d, and answer the charges set forth in the warrant. His sureties, as in the case of Mitchell, were Messrs. Bowden and Richardson, of the Athletic Club.

"Put Us Both in the Same Cell."

Friends of both Corbett and Mitchell, especially of the latter, treated the whole proceeding as a huge joke. They jollied him about the prospect of being locked up, and one of the party asked him how he would like to be locked up in the same cell with Corbett. That seemed to tickle him immensely. A big smile spread over his face, and he said, with emphasis:

"Fine, and I think that programme would take all the fight out of the gentleman; don't you?"

Before January 2d, when the principals are named to appear before the criminal court of record, another procedure is to be taken, which will, in a measure, test the law. This is an application for a writ of habeas corpus, which will be made before Judge Call, probably next Monday. Corbett and Mitchell are now practically in custody. The argument will be that they are unlawfully detained and that their arrest was illegal, because there is no law against glove contests. If Judge Call holds that the arrest was illegal, Mitchell and Corbett will both be released and will engage in a glove contest, if they please. If on the other hand Judge Call decides that the arrest was legal, then the principals will be compelled to appear before the criminal court on the day named and then their case goes before a jury. The opinion is that there is no jury in Duval county who would find them guilty. There is another contingency which may put a new phase on the affair, and that is the possibility of the governor instructing the county solicitor to quash these proceedings and institute such new proceedings as he and the attorney general may agree upon.

The Governor Informed.

Shortly after the arrest of Corbett and Mitchell Solicitor Christie notified Governor Mitchell and Attorney General Lamar, informing them of the action that had been taken. The arrests were made under two sections of the Florida statutes. The first section (2415) is as follows:

"Whoever, by previous appointment or arrangement, meets another person and engages in a fight shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding $500."

The second section alluded to (2594) relates to attempt to violate the laws of the state and fixes the penalty at one-half of the greatest punishment which might have been inflicted if the offense attempted had been committed. Under this provision Corbett and Mitchell, in case of conviction, would be confined in jail three months and fined $250 each. Solicitor Christie has wired Attorney General Lamar to be present at the habeas corpus proceedings Monday.

The members of the Duval Athletic Club feel confident that the court will decide that glove contests are not illegal in Florida and assert more positively than ever that the contest will occur.

What Will the Governor Do?

It was learned today that Sheriff Broward, of this county, wrote to Governor Mitchell, about a week ago, asking what means he should adopt to stop the fight. So far, the governor has not replied to the sheriff's letter, but men who know the governor are sure that he will order the sheriff to do all in his power to prevent the contest. The governor is a very determined man, and those who know him best say that he will never allow the contest to take place. Corbett will spend the night in Jacksonville, and tomorrow morning will return to his training quarters at Mayport.

Mitchell went over to St. Augustine this evening. A special from that place says he is delighted with his quarters.

DID NOT VOTE FOR PATTISON.

Wayne MacVeagh's Best Friends Do Not Claim That for Him.

Philadelphia, December 28.—(Special.)—The political affiliations of Wayne MacVeagh, the new minister to Italy, have been the subject of much discussion here the past few days. Some of the close friends of the administration have felt it their duty to give Mr. MacVeagh a clean bill of health as a democrat of four or five years standing. But prior to his letter of 1892, when he came out for Mr. Cleveland, his party affiliations were decidedly republican.

Not even his most intimate friends here claim that he voted for Governor Pattison in the last gubernatorial election. The best information obtainable is to the effect that he did not vote at all in that election.

Delemater was Matt Quay's candidate. Mr. MacVeagh is a brother-in-law of Don Cameron's, and Cameron was not pulling for Delemater, to say the least.

At the breaking out of the war Mr. MacVeagh organized a company of cavalry and went to the front. After a short service he was promoted to the rank of major and served on the staff of Major General Couch.

Mr. MacVeagh was mustered out of the army in 1863, and the same year was elected chairman of the republican state convention of Pennsylvania and served during the ensuing presidential and state campaigns.

President Grant, during his first term, sent Mr. MacVeagh as minister to Turkey, but after two years abroad he returned home and, settling in Harrisburg, Pa., took up the practice of law.

He was appointed by President Hayes, in 1877, as president of the famous MacVeagh commission to Louisiana to endeavor to reconcile the conflicting parties in that state.

He was appointed attorney general by President Garfield, and on the latter's death was succeeded by the late Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Philadelphia.

Mr. MacVeagh has been a civil service reformer and was near supporting Mr. Cleveland in 1888. He came out boldly for the democratic candidate in 1892. He is a member of the New York law firm to which President Cleveland was attached prior to his last election, and is a brother-in-law of United States Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania. He is a man of great wealth and has a very lucrative law practice.

His democracy is regarded here as a very recent thing and his appointment to succeed Mr. J. J. Van Alen, resigned, was attributed to his connection with Mr. Cleveland's old law firm.

ANNA WAGNER ACQUITTED.

She Faints When the Verdict of the Jury Is Read.

Indianapolis, Ind., December 28.—Anna Wagner, whose trial has been going on for nearly a month, and who was charged with the murder of four children and wife of Charles Koester, because she was in love with Koester, was this morning at 11:45 o'clock acquitted. The jury was out from 5 o'clock last evening till 11:45 this morning.

The verdict was greeted with uproarious applause and Anna Wagner, after hearing the words that set her free, gasped and fell to the floor unconscious and remained in that condition for twenty-five minutes. A carriage was then called by one of her attorneys, and she was removed to the home of her sister. The jury was thanked by Lawyer Spaan, leading counsel for Miss Wagner, and dismissed by Judge Cox.

Mr. Holtzman, the prosecutor, announced that as the state had failed to convict in this, its best case, and owing to the state of public opinion, he deemed it best to dismiss the other two indictments for murder against the prisoner. Anna Wagner was the domestic in the Koester family, and the method used by her for causing the death of the Koesters, as alleged by the prosecution, was slow poison.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE.

No Further News Received at Capetown—Thought to Be Untrue.

Capetown, December 28.—No further news has been received regarding the reported massacre of Captain Wilson's and Captain Barrow's detachments. There is no doubt that when Major Forbes left the Shangani river Captain Wilson and his party were very hard pressed. But reinforcements have since been sent to him, and it is hoped that the two forces have effected a junction and that they will soon be in communication with their base of operations. The authorities here, in the absence of any news of the disaster, feel justified in expressing the belief that the numerous reports which have reached London and which announce the annihilation of the commands are without foundation, and simply based upon the fact already reported that Captain Wilson was in danger.

Gagged the Policeman.

Cleveland, O., December 28.—At Girard, O., last night, a gang of masked men bound and gagged M. F. Bronson, the only night policeman in the town and placed him in a blacksmith shop, where he was found this morning almost exhausted from his long confinement. The gang then visited the general merchandise store of Hartsell & McNish and gained an entrance by bursting open a door, where they stole a lot of deeds, mortgages and a small amount in cash.

SHOT BY A FRIEND.

Dispensary Constables Get a Lively Reception on a Midnight Raid.

THEY FOUND A LOADED BLIND TIGER

When an Arrest Was Attempted a Woman Appeared with a Gun.

IN THE STRUGGLE IT WAS FIRED

One of the Raiding Party Was Wounded, and by One of His Own Party. A Negro Killed.

Spartanburg, S. C., December 28.—(Special.)—The first fatal raid of the dispensary constables occurred last night. Blayton, Jackson and Pearson went on their first hunt for a blind tiger, and as a result, Henry Palmer was killed instantly and Constable John Blayton languishes with a mortal wound in his back.

The men went over to Palmer's house to arrest him for keeping a blind tiger. Constables Jackson, Blayton and Pearson knocked at the door and told Palmer to open. Palmer came to the door, and Blayton laid hands on the negro and told him to consider himself under arrest. Palmer jerked back and acted as though he was going to pull a pistol. Just then a woman came in with a gun and Palmer told her to shoot. She cocked both barrels and leveled the gun at Jackson. He grabbed the gun before she had time to pull the trigger. Blayton and the negro were scuffling near the door when Blayton told one of his comrades to shoot. A shot was fired. The load entered Blayton's back. Blayton then drew his pistol, placing the muzzle just back of Palmer's left ear, and fired. The negro fell dead without a struggle.

It is evident that Blayton was shot by one of his own party. The house was full of men, who ran away when the first shot was fired.

Great excitement prevailed in the city all day. The colored people are organizing a mob to kill the constables, and it is feared that the Hampton Guards will have to be called out.

FOUND IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Officers Locate Murderers Serving Sentences as Burglars.

Jackson, Miss., December 28.—It developed today that the murderer of Ingram, of Pine Bluff, Ark., and the murderers of C. A. Chapman, an express messenger, at Mound Valley, Kansas, are confined in the penitentiary here under sentence of five years each as common burglars. Sheriff A. G. Thompson and Deputy Sheriff W. A. Clay, of Jefferson county, Arkansas, are here after the famous prisoners. The requisition will be received tonight, and as Governor Stone has agreed to surrender the prisoners, they will leave with them tomorrow for Kansas. Their first appearance in this state was when they robbed a jewelry store and cracked a safe at Columbus, Miss., last October. They escaped, but a few days later were arrested at Jasper, Ala., and were returned to this state as Greenhall and Curtis. A few days later they were tried under those names at Columbus and sentenced to five years.

Deputy Clay has been steadily after them for two months. He located them in Alabama, through means of Claude Shepherd's kinfolks, who are respectable people. Afterwards he tracked them into the penitentiary here. The correct names of the two men are Hans Hydrick and Claude Shepherd. The other, known only as Curtis, is believed to have been with them when they robbed the train at Mound Valley and killed Express Messenger C. A. Chapman, Septembr 15th last. About a year ago Hans Hydrick killed a Mr. Ingram, at Pine Bluff, Ark. He was jailed at Pine Bluff, and about the same time Claude Shepherd was committed for burglary. Shortly afterwards both escaped.

The next heard of them was at Buckner, Ark., where they blew open a safe. September 15th last, they, in company with another man, believed to be Curtis, robbed the 'Frisco train at Mound Valley, Ka., Express Messenger Chapman and going through the pockets of the passengers. Shepherd fired the fatal shot. The next heard of them was when they committed the Columbus safe cracking.

Deputy Clay obtained information that Shepherd's kinfolks lived in Alabama. It took two months to get this clew. With it, he went to Alabama and learned of their extradition to Mississippi. He and Sheriff Thompson today recognized Hydrick and Shepherd as notorious criminals, and believe Curtis to be the third man engaged in the Mound Valley robbery. They say Hydrick and Shepherd have criminal records that would compare favorably with that of any of the noted criminals.

Kansas will be given the first chance at them. There is a big reward for them, but the two officers did not know the amount. Each man has several aliases.

Safe-Blowers Surprised.

Galena, Ill., December 28.—At 4 o'clock this morning burglars attempted to blow open the vault of the Eastman bank, at Montfort, Wis. The doors refused to open and the explosion awakened a boarder in a hotel next door, who quietly gave the alarm. An armed posse attacked the robbers and chased them a mile beyond the town, a fusilade being kept up by both pursuers and pursued. One of the robbers was wounded and captured. He said he and his companions were from Waterloo, Ia. The others, it is thought, will be caught before night.

Suicide of a Salesman.

Cincinnati, December 28—Amach Lambert, city salesman for Rosenthal & Co., suicided in the St. Nicholas hotel by shooting himself this morning. He was twenty-two years old. His parents live in New York. He was in debt and was discharged by his employers this morning. He sent a note shortly before his death informing the firm that he proposed to kill himself.

Killed by the Trains.

New Orleans, December 28.—Two men were killed here this morning by railroad trains. John Tooley was killed by a Louisville and Nashville train while flagging a street car, and Charles Leds was killed by a train on the Illinois Central while coupling cars.

Lewellyn's Circular Condemned.

Topeka, Kan., December 28.—The sheriffs of Kansas, at their state meeting here, which they say they attended as peace officers, not as politicians, were unanimous in condemning the governor's tramp circular. The sheriffs generally agree that the governor's tleter to the police boards ordering leniency, has given great license to tramps and has increased hold-ups and robberies.

A Destructive Fire.

Vincennes, Ill., December 28.—Lawrenceville, ten miles west of here, was practically wiped out by fire yesterday. Among the burned buildings were Lave & Boyd's clothing store, T. C. Watts, grocery; T. Roberts, general store, and Buchanan's general store. A number of other buildings were burned. The loss will run up well into the thousands.

GOING TO TOM REED.

Illinois Republicans Will Not Support Governor McKinley.

THEY BLAME HIM FOR PAST DEFEATS

Senator Cullom Will Find Opposition to His Candidacy for Re-Election- High Tariff Is Recognized as Odious.

Chicago, December 28.—"Tom" Reed can have the Illinois delegation in the next republican national convention if there is no hitch in the arrangements. McKinley will not be nominated for the presidency if the Illinois managers have the say when the time comes. It is learned that these party manipulators have been in active communication with the two aspirants for the presidential nomination and that the questions of availability have been thoroughly discussed and considered. The result of debate and late events has been to make a radical change in first intentions and preferences and to send the tide of favor from McKinley to Reed for president and to threaten the prospects of Senator Cullom as his own successor.

The campaign of 1894 has been mapped out and the candidates in some instances selected as a preliminary step to the contest two years later. One part of the movement leading up to this programme was to have been kept quiet, but the secret leaked out and the fact is developed that the republicans of Illinois are ready to change front on the tariff issue and be the advocates of the most moderate protection rather than of the prohibitory figures of the McKinley law. That, at least, is the present attitude of a body of the party managers.

Effected by the Mayoralty Election.

The revolution in sentiment was brought about by the mayoralty election in Chicago.

At a private conference of political workers yesterday the declaration was openly made that the republicans of Chicago would not stand by the high tariff policy of the McKinley law, and that this was demonstrated by the mayoralty election. "Times are harder than ever before in our history," said one of those present. "The democrats are in power and do nothing, and yet we were defeated when we attempted to defend the McKinley tariff and convince the laboring men that a low tariff would be a bad thing. The simple truth is the people are not satisfied that a McKinley tariff—a prohibitive tariff—is necessary, and republicans, as well as democrats are drifting to the belief that only moderate protection is required in any case. They want to maintain the principle as against the provisions of the Wilson bill, but they are not prepared to endorse McKinley by nominating him for the presidency. The Ohio governor represents protection graded to the highest notch. Many republicans want it graded to the lowest degree consistent with safety to industries. That is 'Tom' Reed's position, and that is why Chicago republicans will be disposed to favor Reed rather than McKinley for the presidency. As a matter of fact, McKinley's name has been made odious to thousands of republicans by high tariff, while Reed has come into favor because of his more moderate views."

Favor Collins's Candidacy.

In further explanation of the intentions as to the nominations, it was said that the candidacy of Judge Collins for senator would bring forward a man who stands well with the Germans, and who can neutralize the opposition of even the most active workers for Senator Cullom. Mr. Hopkins, proposed for governor, comes from a big republican district, which has never had a representative in a state office; and the argument was that it would be better to enthuse republicans than to try and get democratic votes.

Senator Cullom's friends have received information of these schemes, and they are taking measures to maintain the senator's interests. They will endeavor to control the primaries which nominate delegates to the state convention and the selection of candidates for the general assembly.

FIRED ON THE AMERICANS.

San Domingo Soldiers Wound Several of the Crosby's Crew.

New York, December 28.—The steamship G. W. Clyde, from Turks island, which arrived here today, brings a report of an outrage inflicted on the crew of the American schooner Henry Crosby, which, having lost her bearings, put into the port of Old Azua, San Domingo. The first officer and four seamen got into the boat and pulled for the shore. When about three hundred yards out a file of soldiers in the uniform of the Dominican government came running down to the beach and leveling their carbines at the men in the small boat fired. One of the rowers threw up his hands and fell over into the bottom of the boat. The others paused in surprise and affright, when suddenly another volley was sent among them by the soldiers on shore. This time the first officer was struck. The other three sailors turned the boat about and desperately pulled for the schooner. The men were taken on board, when it was found that the first officer had received a bullet in the shoulder and the seamen were struck by several balls. A bad wound in the back made it doubtful if one man could recover.

CRANK DON JAN IN COURT.

The Judge Says the Time Has Come to Deal with Cranks.

Washington, December 28.—Joseph Don Jon was arraigned in the police court this morning on a charge of sending threatening letters to Vice President Stevenson and Senator Mills.

After hearing the evidence of the vice president's clerk and of Charles H. Mills, son and private secretary to the senator, and the personal statement of Don Jan, Judge Miller bound the prisoner over to await the action of the grand jury, fixing his bail at $2,000. In default of bail Don Jan was remanded to prison.

In holding the prisoner the judge was particularly severe against the class of cranks who are threatening, assaulting and otherwise harrassing public men. He said the time had come to bring these people, whether anarchists, socialists or general cranks, up with a round turn, "either in jail or at the rope's end."

TWO RECEIVERS NAMED.

Judge Lurton Takes the Chesapenke, Ohio and Southwestern in Control.

Nashville, Tenn., December 28.—(Special.) The Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern railway has been placed in the hands of a receiver by the federal court. Last Friday Hon. Holmes Cummins, attorney, and General John Echols, vice president, appeared before Judge H. H. Lurton here and representing C. P. Huntington, who had secured judgment for $200,000, made application for a receiver. The attorneys for the state of Kentucky had, however, requested Judge Lurton not to act without giving them a chance to be heard, and he accordingly decided to hear the case at Clarksville today. Attorneys for both sides were present and Holmes Cummins read the bill asking for a receiver. Mr. Humphrey for Kentucky then replied, making the point that the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern was the only competitor of the Louisville and Nashville and that if a receiver favorable to consolidation be appointed, the new constitution would be violated and the state would be at the mercy of the Louisville and Nashville. If a receiver were to be appointed let it be one who would conduct the road as a competitor of the Louisville and Nashville.

Judge Lindsay and Mr. Cummins followed, and later a compromise was effected under the terms of which General John Echols and St. John Boyle were appointed joint receivers, their bonds being fixed at $50,000 each. The court refused to grant injunctions restraining other parties from bringing suits against the road. These receivers will also operate the short route road, their bonds in this case being fixed at $10,000.

DAVITT'S DENIAL

That He Had Anything to Do With the Murder of Cronin.

London, December 28.—(Copyright, 1893, by the Associated Press.)—In reply to a dispatch to Mr. Michael Davitt, the distinguished Irish nationalist, on December 24th, addressed to Land League cottage, the following letter was received today, dated from Bally Beach county, Dublin, December 27th:

"I am obliged to Mr. Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press, for asking me to reply through the Associated Press to statements made in some Chicago papers, alleging that I had advised the removal of Dr. Cronin.

"I can only answer that it would be just as true to charge me with having advised the removal of Julius Caesar or Abraham Lincoln.

"I never even heard of Dr. Cronin's name or existence until the spy LeCaron spoke of him at the Parnell commission hearings and the news of his brutal murder came to Europe.

"The further allegation that I wrote a letter to Detective Coughlan, at that or any other time, is without the shadow of foundation as I neither knew him or of him or wrote him directly or indirectly, nor have I ever wrote to him or anybody in his behalf in my life. The story is a monstrous fabrication from beginning to end and must emanate from some mad man, or, perhaps, from some interested knave who wishes to satisfy some feeling of malignity in coupling my name with the commission of such a foul and cowardly crime.

"I am reluctant to be compelled to say in connection with this infamous statement, that the press of America is the only press in the civilized world today through which ruffianly attempts, like this, at the moral assassination of public men can be made with impunity.

"MICHAEL DAVITT."

A GEORGIAN KILLED.

James Odena, a Switchman, Is Run Over at Meridian.

Meridian, Miss., December 28.—(Special)—Arrangements have been satisfactorily made for General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, to deliver his famous lecture, "The Last Days of the Confederacy," in this city next Monday night. The proceeds will go to the sick and indigent veterans of Walthal Camp, No. 1. Large crowds are expected from adjoining cities anxious to hear this celebrated veteran and speaker.

James Odena, a young man employed by the Mobile and Ohio railroad as a switchman, was run over today by a switch engine and both legs were severed from his body just above the knee. He died tonight. Odena is a native of Georgia and stood high in this community. His remains will be taken to Georgia for burial.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the East Mississippi Insane asylum today, a resolution was adopted coinciding with the plan proposed to donate 100 acres of the asylum lands for the purpose of building a soldiers' home, providing the next legislature sanctions the measure.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK BURNED.

Destructive Conflagration in Hillsboro, Texas—Other Fires.

Dallas, Tex., December 28.—At 12 o'clock last night fire broke out in Rosenbaum's dry goods store, at Hillsboro, Bosque county, and was the most destructive that ever occurred there. The entire block on the east side of the public square, in which were located many of the heaviest business houses, was entirely wiped out. The total loss is estimated at $275,000, with about one-third covered by insurance. The Hillsboro opera house, one of the finest play houses in the second class cities of the state, is among the concerns destroyed.

CONGRESSMAN BRECKINRIDGE TALKS

He Says No Offer of a Compromise Has Been Mad .

Lexington, Ky. ,December 28.—Congressman Breckinridge, accompanied by his wife, arrived here yesterday afternoon. He said that the report that he or his lawyers had many any overtures toward a compromise of the Pollard suit was without a shred of truth.

"There has been no communication, no settlement, no negotiations and no compromise," he said. "So far as I am concerned, there has not been at any time the slightest foundation for these reports," the Colonel continued.

"What about your candidacy for the nomination for congress?"

"There is no event except my death that will put an end to my candidacy, of the result of which I am entirely certain."

THE LOTTERY AFLOAT.

Conrad and His Assistants Sail fo Honduras.

New Orleans, December 28.—The steamship Breakwater sailed tonight for Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras, direct, having on board President Paul Conrad, of the Louisiana state lottery, and about twenty employes of the company. The Breakwater will arrive at her destination Sunday evening next and will remain until the evening of January 9th, when the first drawing of the company in Honduras will take place. She will sail immediately after the drawing for New Orleans, via Tampa, with the official list.

Shot His Adversary's Wife.

Frankfort, Ky., December 28.—Near this city last night Robert Cogswell fired two shots at Robert Darlington, but missing his man, he walked into a church, where services were being held, and meeting the wife of Darlington in the aisle, fired point blank at her, inflicting a severe wound in her shoulder. Cogswell escaped to his home and tried to commit suicide, but was prevented by his father. Late last evening he gave himself up. Mrs. Darlington is a first cousin of Miss Madeline Pollard, of Breckinridge-Pollard fame.

Attacked a Deaf Mute.

Topeka, Kan., December 28.—Sheriff Wilson tells the following today: William Rader, a wealthy deaf mute barber, while alone in the country, near Topeka, was confronted by two masked men. They demanded his diamonds and money. A dialogue on paper ensued. The robbers were not satisfied and cut Rader's throat and knocked him senseless. When he recovered he found himself in a deserted house.

Dean Merivale Dead.

London, December 28.—Charles Merivale, dean of Ely, is dead. He had been ill for some time and became unconscious on Tuesday night. The earl of Derby used to say that Dean Merivale's "Translation of Homer's Iliad" was one of the finest things in the English language.

Cannot Attach a Pension.

Topeka, Kan., December 28.—An ex-soldier of the union, having had his pension attached for a debt, wrote to Attorney General Little, asking him to define his rights. The attorney general replied today, holding such an attachment void.

Received by the Empress.

Berlin, December 28.—The empress of Germany at noon today received the United States ambassador, the Hon. Theo. Runyon and Mrs. Runyon. The audience is said to have been of a most cordial nature, the empress being especially gracious to Mrs. Runyon.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.

Of perfect purity— Of great strength— Economy in their use Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

WHO KNOWS GRAHAM?

He Was on His Way from Texas to Atlanta,

BUT HE FELL FROM THE TRAIN

Laborers Found Him Lying Dead Beside the Railroad Track—He Probably Has Relatives in South Carolina.

Birmingham, Ala., December 28.—(Special.) A gang of section laborers when they went to work this morning found the body of a well-dressed young man dead beside the track of the Georgia Pacific railroad, near Lincoln, Ala., sixty miles east of here. An investigation disclosed the following facts: A certificate of registration found in his pocket, issued in July, 1890, indicates that his name is W. S. Graham. The certificate was issued at Fort Mill, York county, S. C. It showed his age to be twenty-two years at that time. He also had in his possession $34.35 in cash, a bottle of cologne, a key, a ticket from Wiley, Tex., to Atlanta, Ga., a trunk check, a knife and a pair of spectacles and a lot of railroad guides. In a memorandum book was written the following: "Pleasant Valley and Vernon, Lamar county." There was nothing else by which the body could be identified.

The passengers on the train testify that he left this city last night at midnight, having come here during the evening on a Texas excursion. It is thought he was en route to South Carolina to visit relatives. One of the passengers says he saw the man leave the train as it approached Lincoln and vanish in the darkness. Whether he deliberately jumped off or accidentally fell from the moving train is not known, but in either event the fall killed him. He will be interred at Lincoln tomorrow unless something is heard from his relatives in the meantime.

Caught after Two Years.

Nathan Robinson alias Allen, who was brought here today from Atlanta, is wanted for assault with intent to murder. One night two years ago, he and Banker Charles Enslen ran against each other on the street. Both apologized and passed on. A moment later Robinson ran back and struck Enslen several severe blows with a brass knuck, knocking him senseless. The negro escaped and was not caught until yesterday in Atlanta. Enslen recovered a few days after the assault.

Waiting to Hear from Hunnicutt.

The police here have had under arrest for a week the three men who robbed Engineer Hunnicutt, of Atlanta, in this city some days ago. They can hear nothing from Hunnicutt and while the men have virtually confessed to the crime and the watch and part of the money was found in their possession, they will have to be released unless Hunnicutt will come here and testify. Nothing can be heard from him. If he wants his valuables he can get them by coming here and testifying.

Killed in a Runaway.

At Walnut Grove, Etowah county, today, Mrs. Murphy, the wife of a prominent citizen, was killed in a runaway. She was driving a spirited horse when the animal became frightened and dashed away, breaking the buggy to pieces and knocking Mrs. Murphy's brains out on a stone.

Dropped Dead.

A special from Carbon Hill, forty miles west of here, says: J. W. King, secretary of the Carbon Hill and Lost Creek Coal Company, dropped dead just before noon today from the repture of a blood vessel. He had only been married three weeks.

Alabama in Brief.

Woodlawn, Ala., December 28.—(Special.)—Professor H. M. Somerville, principal of the High school here, was married last night at the Presbytirian church in this place, to Miss Mary Steele, an attractive and accomplished young lady of Woodlawn. Mr. Somerville is the eldest son of ex-Chief Justice Somerville, of Tuskaloosa, Ala.

Huntsville, Ala., December 28.—(Special.)—It is not definitely known, even here in Judge William Richardson's home, whether or not he will be a candidate for the democratic nomination for the governorship. His friends here are importuning him to enter for the honor, but the judge is a very conservative man and will not announce until he is fully prepared to make the race. The chances are, however, that he will be a candidate.

Birmingham, Ala., December 28.—(Special.) Hon. Rufus N. Rhodes, editor and proprietor of The Daily News, of this city, states positively that he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for the congressional nomination. He says he is not a candidate for anything whatever, and would rather run a first-class daily paper than run for any office he knows of.

Birmingham, Ala., December 28.—(Special.) Rev. Dr. Bryson, of Huntsville, says the first democrat was Pericles, the Greedon. An exchange appropriately adds that Dr. Bryson might truthfully have gone further and stated that "democracy" comes from two Greek words meaning the rule of the people.

Birmingham, Ala., December 28.—(Special.) Mr. J. D. Riddle, chief clerk to the general freight agent of the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham railroad, at Kansas City, has been appointed assistant general freight agent of that line with headquarters here, vice C. W. Chears, resigned. He will take charge here on January 1st.

Birmingham, Ala., December 28.—(Special.) Mr. H. A. Haley, bookkeeper for the Birmingham Beef Company, was married last night at the Twenty-first Street Methodist church to Miss Amelia Roy, a North Highland belle. They are both popular young people.

Birmingham, Ala., December 28.—(Special.) It is rumored here that Peyton G. Bowman, first lieutenant of the Jeffersonian democracy of this state, has gone to London and is putting in some of his time on Lombard street. Whether or not his trip there has any political significance is not known here.

Gadsden, Ala., December 28.—(Special.)—Savannah Williams, a twelve-year-old colored girl, forged the name of Mrs. Otto Agricola, a popular lady here, to two orders on J. W. Dubose and Chadwick & McDill and secured twenty dollars' worth of goods. The forgery was discovered and the negro arrested, but at her preliminary trial today, before Judge Moragne, she was turned loose, after it was proved and she admitted that she had procured the goods.

Deputy United States Marshal Daniel broke up two large wildcat stills last night at Chesterfield and arrested three moonshiners. This makes seven stills he has broken up this week.

The big land sale at Albertville, Marshall county, today, was a success and many lots were sold. The promoters of the town say its future is now assured. The first session of the state experimental school there begins Monday.

Major Randall Qualifies.

Birmingham, Ala., December 28.—(Special.) The transfer of the internal revenue office of Alabama was yesterday formally made to Major R. O. Randall, by Special Government Agent Ethridge. Major Randall has been in charge of the office for some time past under a temporary bond. Yesterday Mr. Eldridge made a thorough inspection of the accounts and other details of the office and complimented Major Randall by telling him his was probably the best regulated revenue office in the country. Major Randall made a permanent bond and was regularly installed.

DANGLING FROM A LIMB.

The Negro's Attempt Was Unsuccessful, but He Was Lynched.

Troy, Ala., December 28.—At Brantley, a town twenty-six miles below here, on the Georgia Central extension, Judge Lynch's court held a brief but effective session last night—the first that has been held in this section for a long time. Yesterday morning a negro, named Mack Segars, while walking along the railroad tracks, near Brantley, met a young lady, the daughter of a well-known farmer of that section. Although she was accompanied by some little children, the negro seized her and attempted an assault. With great presence of mind, she told him that her father was coming along the track and would soon be there, whereupon the negro became frightened and ran away, without accomplishing his purpose. The young lady then gave the alarm, and armed men were soon on the track of the fugitive.

He was captured some three miles from Troy, and taken on last night's mail train to Brantley. His would-be victim and the children who were with her at the time identified him as the guilty party. Soon after this Segars confessed that he was the man, saying that he was drunk at the time, and did not know what he was doing.

When the sun rose this morning, its beams fell upon the body of the negro, dangling at the end of a rope and riddled with bullets. Segars had a bad record, having served a term of years in the penitentiary for an attempted assault.

The Company Is Reorganized.

Anniston, Ala., December 28.—(Special.)—The Anniston Pipe and Foundry Company, of this city, has been organized with F. C. Miller, of Newport, Ky., president; J. K. Dimmick, of this city, vice president and general manager; H. B. Cooper, of this city, secretary, and H. C. Peters, of New York, treasurer. The new company has purchased the Anniston pipe works, one of the largest plants of its kind in the country, and will put it into operation at once. The works and yard cover twenty-five acres and employs from three to five hundred men. Its finished daily output is 200 tons of pipe.

WAITING FOR MONEY.

Creditors of the Athens Alliance Warehouse Want a Settlement.

Athens, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—The creditors of the Alliance Warehouse Company, of this city, are going to have a lively meeting on January 10th at the courthouse. The affair is already in the courts and a receiver has been appointed to look after the interests of all parties, but the creditors are anxious nevertheless, and it is probable that they will employ special counsel to look after their interests.

A circular has been issued and sent all over the eighth district urging every creditor to be present, as business of the greatest importance is to be transacted. The circular is signed "Alliancemen," and it is expected that the meeting will be a very warm one.

Messrs. B. B. Williams, Frank Edwards, Nat Arnold, L. L. Williams, Carter and others have obtained an order from Judge Hutchins forbidding the receivers from paying out any money until the priority of the liens is determined.

Last night at the elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Baldwin, on the Boulevard, a progressive euchre party was given in honor of their guest, Miss Maude Cook, of Staunton, Va.

The entertainment was in every way delightful.

Miss Sallie Harris and Miss Bessie Cohen tied for the first prize and Messrs. Frank Upson and Cabell Davis won the first gentleman's prize.

The following is a list of the guests: Misses Alice Williams, Maggie Talmadge, Annie Brumby, Maude Talmadge, Mary Harris Brumby, Lewis Butt, Katie Dorsey, Daisy Talmadge, Sallie Harris, Mamie Lou Hinton, Bessie Cohen, Sallie Cohen, Lucy Linton, Messrs. Harry Charbonnier, Ned Cohen, Rutherford Lipscomb, Cabell Davis, Ed Charbonnier, Charley Phinizy, Harry Hodgson, Frank Dearing, John White Morton, Audley Morton, Ed Newton, John Crawford.

Last night at the Emmanuel church, of this city, an interesting programme was rendered, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the church.

Rev. R. M. W. Black, the rector of Emmanuel church, made the opening remarks, which dealt mainly with the biographies of those whose services in the ministry of God had been given to Emmanuel church. Mr. Black is an eloquent and impressive speaker and his remarks were listened to with great attention.

Mr. Sylvanus Morris followed Mr. Black in a short but interesting historical address. He gave a complete history of the parish and of Emmanuel church since its organization, which was very interesting.

Mr. R. M. Bloomfield, one of the oldest members of the church, made a charming talk, giving his personal reminiscences of the early days of the organization, which was thoroughly enjoyed.

At Last a Trial.

The celebrated waterworks case between the city of Athens and W. H. Howell, of New York, is to be tried in New York on January 16th. It has been postponed so often that many began to think it would be dropped entirely. This time, however, the trial is fixed positively and no postponement will be allowed.

The case is an interesting one and will be watched eagerly, not only by the citizens of this city, but by all Georgians.

The attorneys representing Athens believe that the case is bound to be won on its merits, which are very similar to those of the Cartersville suit, but Howell represents a strong corporation and the fight will be a hard one.

Mr. Robert Hemphill, of Atlanta, is visiting his mother and sister in this city.

Mr. W. F. Brittain, an old Athens boy, now of Dunham, Buckley & Co., New York, is in Athens for a few days.

Mr. Henry Howze, a prominent young attorney of Birmingham, is visiting relatives here.

HARD ON THE CAPTAIN.

Judge Falligant Says He Must Pay for Damages to the Marsh.

Savannah, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—The outcome of an interesting case today was the dissolution of an injunction against Jacob Rauers by Judge Falligant. The August storm blew the British schooner Beatrice McLean on to St. Catherine's island, which belongs to Rauers. Rauers objected to the schooner's removal unless $300 was paid him. The schooner was on marsh land, and Captain Matthew Balmer objected to the payment of such amount asked.

Judge Falligant was out of his circuit at the time, and Balmer applied to Judge Gamble for an injunction to prevent Rauers from interfering with the ship's removal. The injunction was granted. The defendant demurred on several grounds, among which was that Judge Gamble had granted the injunction in the name of the Middle circuit instead of the Eastern, in which the case was brought. Today Judge Falligant sustained the demurrer in every point which makes illegal all the work done by Balmer towards removing the vessel, and gives Rauers the right to sue for damages. The vessel is on a piece of marsh land, which would be high at four or five dollars an acre, but, under the order of the court, the boat will probably stay there and rot.

MR. COMER DID NOT VOTE.

The Central's Directors Wanted Time to Consider the Matter.

Savannah, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—It is believed here that the passage of the resolutions yesterday by the directors of the Southwestern railroad is a move on the part of the Raoul faction to get the road out of the Central's control for purposes of their own. None of the Savannah directors, who are also directors in the Central railroad, would vote on the question. It is said that after a long discussion of the resolutions at the board meeting in Macon, Receiver Comer asked to be excused from voting and that Directors Mills and Lawton also aked to be excused. This is the substance of a story published in The Press here this afternoon, and it also stated that both sides are at work getting all the forces they can for the stockholders' meeting to be held in February.

As a matter of fact, however, Receiver Comer and the Savannah directors, while they were somewhat surprised, did not oppose the resolutions. They simply asked to be excused from voting on the question as they were directors in the Central and had not had time to consider the resolutions, and made no attempt to oppose their passage. It comes from good authority that the object of the resolutions is to protect the interests of the Southwestern stockholders in case of the formation of a reorganization plan unfavorable to the Southwestern.

RAILROAD NEWS.

What Is Going on Among the Men of the Rail.

THE RATE TO JACKSONVILLE FIXED

Tourist Rates Put on for the Corbett-Mitchell Fight—Talk About the Action of the Southwestern.

Seventeen dollars and fifty cents!

That's what the railroad fare will cost from Atlanta if you go to see the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

This was decided upon yesterday by the commission, and it fixes the final rate to Jacksonville. For some time past there has been much speculation as to what the fare would be when the big fight came off, and some pressure has been brought to bear upon the commissioner to fix the rate lower than 4 cents for the round trip. This, however, has not been done, and those who leave Atlanta for the fight will have to pay the regular tourists' rates.

Talk About the Southwesern.

The action of the directors of the Southwestern in cutting loose from the Central has called forth no little comment in local railroad circles, and the theories concerning the result are many and interesting. Some consider it a bluff upon the part of the Southwestern in order to force the Central to certain terms. Others say that the action is definite and a scheme to escape the liability that may be adjudged against them upon the tripartite bond.

Concerning consolidation, it is said that the Southwestern is not able financially to join hands with the Mobile and Girard and the Montgomery and Eufaula, both of which roads are woefully impoverished. Railroad men who know say that this proposition is out of question. There is no saying how things will turn out, and but one thing is certain, the separation of the Southwestern has created an unusual sensation in railroad circles.

A GOOD LOOKING BURGLAR

Mr. W. J. McCaslin Puts Up a Plucky Fight Against a Thief.

Mr. W. J. Mecaslin had a unique experience with a burglar last night. His attention was attracted to a noise at the door of his residence on Peachtree street and he picked up a pair of brass knucks and stepped out, without making any noise, to see what the matter was.

He found a tall, fine-looking young white man on the point of stealing into the door. Mr. Mecaslin was right upon the nice-looking burglar before the latter knew that he was discovered. With a single blow with the brass knucks the burglar was dropped to the floor. He jumped up and started toward Mr. Mecaslin. The latter gave him another neat rap on the head, sending him to the floor again. Once more the burglar leaped to his feet and the third time Mr. Mecaslin dropped him with a well-directed blow.

By this time the burglar was badly demolished about the face and was bleeding about the eyes and nose. He did not attempt to continue the contest further, but made a break for liberty. He rushed off at a 2:40 gait and yelled back, just as he reached the sidewalk: "I'll burn you out tonight for this!"

The burglar rushed off and was lost. Mr. Mecaslin went to police headquarters and reported the encounter to Chief Connolly. He thought it barely possible that the burglar might return during the night and carry out his threat and to prevent it he arranged with Chief Connolly to have an officer guard the house. It is believed that the detectives will find the burglar.

A PRACTICAL JOKER SHOT.

He Tried to Scare a Negro, and Got It in the Arm.

Thomasville, Ga., December 28.—(Special.) James Mitchell, a well-known young farmer of this county, came very near losing his life last night as the result of a practical joke. He hid himself in the bushes by the roadside to frighten a negro he saw coming down the road. When the negro came near, Mitchell made a peculiar noise and shook the bushes. The negro asked who was there, and, receiving no answer, fired his pistol in the bushes and ran. The ball struck Mitchell in the arm, making a very painful wound. Mitchell will not be likely to try to frighten anybody again soon.

A BOY'S BAD LUCK.

Lord Beresford Takes in Americus and Has a Good Time.

Americus, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—Bartow Council, the seventeen-year-old son of Colonel George W. Council, president of the Planter's bank, met with a painful accident today. He shot himself in the right arm and probably destroyed the use of it. This is the same young man whose skull was fractured two years ago by a runaway horse, from which paralysis of the left arm resulted. This second accident will, it is feared, deprive him of the use of both arms.

Lord Beresford, accompanied by Captain Crabb, returned today from Albany, where the two went last night to get several convicts to take to the convict camp at Kramer, where Beresford sojourns. Beresford seems to enjoy the new notoriety which his trip through Americus has given him. After a round among the various barrooms in company with his guard, Captain Crabb, the traveling lord returned to camp this evening.

Jail Breakers at Cuthbert.

Cuthbert, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—Pickens Pittman, a negro, confined in Randolph county jail, who has twice been convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment, and who was detained in jail pending a motion for another new trial, succeeded in making his escape from jail early last night. The entire facing around the windows had been taken off and the iron bars removed. The blankets were made into ropes, and by this means he let himself from the second story. Another negro, from Shellman, awaiting trial for burglary, was in the same cell with Pittman, who aided in the work and made his escape at the same time. No clue has been obtained as to their whereabouts.

The grand juries have more than once recognized the insecurity of the county jail and have recommended that bonds be issued to build a new one. Pittman's escape will probably cause the county to act upon this matter. Pittman was twice convicted of murdering another negro at Coleman, this county, about two years since.

An Escape at Cartersville.

Cartersville, Ga., December 28.—(Special.) George Robinson, who killed Russell Powell, in Whitfield county, last July, escaped from jail here last night about half-past 6 o'clock, while the sheriff and his family were at supper. Robinson was convicted of murder at the October term, last, of Whitfield superior court, and was sent here for safe keeping, the jail at Dalton being unsafe. The case was carried to the supreme court, and a new trial granted.

While the case was pending in the supreme court, the sheriff, being informed of the desperate character of Robinson, kept him in his cell and watched him very closely. But after the new trial was granted, the sheriff thinking this in his favor, and listening to his "tale of woe" and to his promises of good behavior, kept Robinson in his cell only at night. Some one furnished Robinson with a small saw, which he used in making his escape.

When Robinson was first arrested in Tennessee and brought back to Georgia, it was feared he would be lynched, but the people decided to let the law take its course.

Cordage Company's Property Sold.

Chicago, December 26.—Judge Crosscup, of the federal court, entered an order today confirming the sale of the property and assets of the National Cordage Company, which was made in the United States courts in New Jersey a week ago. The sale was made on the petition of the receivers, Edward F. C. Young and G. Weaver Loper, and the purchasers were George C. Magoun, Ernest Thatman and C. H. Gassler. The purchasers paid $1,500,000 in cash and $3,500,000 in mortgage bonds of the reorganized cordage company.

Mrs. Lease Is Removed.

Topeka, Kas., December 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. Lease, a member of the state board of charities and the oracle of the people's party, was removed by the governor today. Mrs. Lease denounces the present administration in unmeasured terms.

Editor Constitution.—Mrs. Wolfe, the superintendent of the Florence Crittenton home for the rescue of girls had her pocket picked yesterday afternoon in front of Ryan's store. Mrs. Wolfe had in her pocket a new purse which had just been sent her as a Christmas present. It contained about $25 which was the last penny in the treasury of the home, as well as the Christmas money of some of the inmates. Mrs. Wolfe's gold eye-glasses were also in the purse.

Are there not some generously disposed persons who will try and help the home out in this serious emergency? There are more than forty inmates and no more money is expected from any source until after the 5th of the month. Rev. R. S. Berrett says he will be one of five to make the amount good. A FRIEND.

A Sergeant Jasper's Spring.

Savannah, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—Jim Miller and Henry Jackson, two negroes, had a quarrel this morning near Jasper springs, about two miles from the city, over a small amount of money which Jackson owed Miller. Miller asked him for it, when Jackson raised a shotgun and filled Miller's face and neck with birdshot. Miller is quite seriously wounded and is not expected to live.

At Her Father's Motion.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 28.—(Special.) Otho Putnam has for some time past been courting Miss Tenny Dixon, at Sanford, Tenn. Today her father had him arrested for seduction. The trial will occur tomorrow. The girl is only about fifteen. All of the parties are prominent.

Deaths in Wilkes.

Washington, Ga., December 28.—(Special.) Washington lost her only photographer, Mr. R. T. Tyzzer, this morning at 6 o'clock, after a very short illness of pneumonia.

Wilkes county lost one of her best citizen's this afternoon in the death of Mr. Willis Lindsay. He was sick only ten days with the grip in its severest form

Change of Pastorate.

Cuthbert, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—Rev. H. R. Felder, for four years the faithful, efficient and much loved pastor of the Methodist church in this city, left Cuthbert today, together with his interesting family, for his new charge, First Street church, Macon. They leave Cuthbert accompanied by the love and good wishes of every man, woman and child in the city.

The Macon News Is Insolvent.

Macon, Ga., December 28.—The Macon Evening News went into the hands of a receiver today. Mr. H. P. Moore was appointed temporary receiver. The debts amount to about $15,000; assets about $12,000.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The monitor Miantonomah left New York under sealed orders for Fortress Monroe. Her destination is believed to be Rio de Janeiro.

General John Echols and St. John Boyle have been appointed receivers of the Chesapeake, Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Company.

R. L. Christian & Co., of Richmond, Va., have made an assignment.

A dense fog is prevailing in London.

The American Jewish Historical Society is in session in Columbia college, New York.

PEOPLE YOU KNOW.

Hon. J. H. Worrill, of Columbus, one of the leading members of the last house of representatives, and whose name is mentioned for congressional honors, was at the Kimball yesterday.

Ex-Mayor Rufus K. Reaves, of Athens, receiver of the Northeastern railroad, is in the city.

Solicitor General George Brown of the Blue Ridge circuit, is at the Kimball.

Mr. Jackson Arnold, a popular young man of Monroe, is at the Kimball.

Congressman Rufus Lester, of Savannah, was in the city yesterday.

Hon. J. C. Dell, of Sylvania, Ga., is at the Kimball.

Hon. A. J. Arnold, who so faithfully represented Milton county in the last house of representatives, is at the Kimball.

Judge Sam Harris, of the Coweta circuit, is in the city.

Solicitor General Howard Thompson, of the Northeastern circuit, is in the city.

Congressman F. C. Tate, of the ninth district; Hon. Steve Clay, Major A. O. Bacon and Colonel Hal Lewis, were in Atlanta yesterday.

Solicitor General W. M. Howard, of the Northern judicial circuit, one of the ablest and most popular solicitors in Georgia, is in the city.

Sad and Gloomy

Weak and Dyspeptic

Hood's Sarsaparilla Gave Strength and Perfectly Cured.

Dr. J. R. White
Birmingham, Alabama.

"I have not words enough to express my thanks for the great benefits received from a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was weak, and it made me strong; I was a dyspeptic, and it cured me; I was sad and gloomy, and it made me cheerful and hopeful. And last, though not least, it made me an ardent and working democrat. All who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with my advice, report good results. I gladly recommend it to all sufferers." J. R. WHITE, M. D., Birmingham, Ala.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other instead. Insist upon HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic gentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

THE BEST and MOST AGREEABLE of TONICS.

BUGEAUD'S WINE

Tonic and Nutritive,

Prepared with Cinchona and Cocoa.

Prescribed by the highest medical authorities in cases of ANÆMIA, FEVERS of every kind, STOMACH COMPLAINTS, and to CONVALESCENTS.

To be had of all the principal chemists.
General Depot: *PARIS, 5, Rue Bourg-l'Abbe.*
NEW YORK, 165 Duane St., (C. Tertrais, Mgr.)
Atlanta Depot, Geo. B. Daniel.

AUCTION

AUCTION—At T. A. Shelton's new stables, corner Mitchell and Madison, formerly Thompson street. Just received several carloads of Kentucky and Tennessee horses to be sold at auction Monday 11 a. m. Also two loads well-broken Texas horses and two loads fine mules just received. T. A. Shelton.

IT PLEASES MACON.

Sentiment There Indorses the Southwestern's Move for Independence.

THERE MAY BE AN ADVANCE IN STOCK

George Dole Wadley's Name Is Suggested for Some Position—A New City Court Solicitor to Be Appointed.

Macon, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—The topic of conversation in the city today is the action of the board of directors of the Southwestern railroad yesterday. The people of Macon have long wished for the Southwestern's lease to the Central railroad to be dissolved, and the Southwestern to again resume its independent organization. The public predicts better times for the city and for the Southwestern when it cuts loose from the Central.

There has been quite an advance in the price of Southwestern railroad stock lately. A short time ago it sold as low as 25, but now it is quoted at 40. Authorities say that since the action of the directors yesterday they think it will not be long 'ere the stock will advance to 45. It is thought by some that when the Southwestern resumes its independent organization Mr. George Dole Wadley, ex-general superintendent of the Central, will hold an important position with the Southwestern. Mr. Wadley married a niece of President John S. Baxter, of the Southwestern, and Mr. Wadley is also a brother-in-law of Captain William G. Raoul, one of the Southwestern's directors. Receiver H. M. Comer, of the Central, is also a director of the Southwestern, and he has always been a friend of Mr. Wadley's.

Will Hardeman Be in It?

It is reported on the streets today that Hon. J. L. Hardeman may be a candidate for state senator next year from the twenty-second senatorial district, composed of the counties of Bibb, Monroe and Pike. Captain "Preach" Hardeman, as he is best known, is one of the most popular men in Bibb county. He is a leading member of the bar, a strong speaker, and an exceedingly courteous gentleman. He has been commander of the Floyd Rifles many years. Mr. Hardeman once represented Bibb in the house, and he has frequently been a delegate to various political conventions. He is a son of the late distinguished Colonel Tom Hardeman. It is not definitely known that Captain Hardeman will be a candidate for state senator but intimate friends say that he is considering the matter.

A New Solicitor General.

On January 1st, the term of Mr. Walter Grace will expire as solicitor general of the city court of Macon. He was appointed to the office in March last to succeed Hon. Robert Hodges, who resigned the position when he formed a law partnership with Washington Dessau. It was understood at the time when Mr. Grace was appointed that his term would hold good until January 1, 1894. The appointment of the solicitor of the city court is made by the judge of the court. The report is current in legal circles that Judge Ross will appoint Mr. Dick Jordan as solicitor of the city court, to take effect January 1st next. Mr. Jordan is one of the most eloquent and talented members of the Macon bar. He is a young gentleman of fine character and ability, and, if appointed solicitor, he will make a faithful and efficient officer. Mr. Grace has discharged the duties of solicitor with ability and fidelity, and has won a splendid reputation as a successful prosecuting officer. The position of solicitor of the city court pays $125 per month, and, perhaps, more.

The City Court Judgeship.

If Mr. Jordan is appointed solicitor his term will probably run until January 1, 1895, at which time the term of Judge John P. Ross will expire. The judge of the city court is appointed by the governor for a term of four years. Judge Ross was appointed by Governor Northen and he entered upon his duties January, 1891. The next governor of Georgia, whoever he may be, will have to appoint a judge during the session of the legislature, which convenes next October, and the appointment will have to be confirmed by the senate. It is not known whether or not Judge Ross will be a candidate for reappointment. Judge Ross, though one of the youngest judges on the bench of this state, is well qualified for the duties of the position. The salary of the office is $2,000 per annum, the same that is paid to a superior court judge, but the city court judge remains in Macon and is not required to travel over his circuit or hold court outside of his county, and to this extent the city court judgeship has an advantage over the superior court judgeship.

State Depository at Macon.

The Central Georgia bank, R. H. Brown, president, is the state depository at Macon. It was appointed a depository by Governor Colquitt when the late Colonel John E. Jones was its president. Occasionally, in the past, the state deposit at this institution has slightly exceeded the amount of the regulation bond of $50,000 required by the state. The deposit now on hand at this bank is between $40,000 and $50,000. Should the deposit at any time exceed $50,000 the bank is ready and willing to increase its bond to an amount equal to the deposit. There has not been a time since the Central Georgia bank has been a state depository but what it could, at a moment's notice, show up either the cash, or state of Georiga bonds, to cover the amount of the state's deposit. The bank is safely, prudently and ably managed by President Brown.

Newsy Notes.

Rev. Dr. A. J. Battle, the able and popular president of Shorter college, at Rome, has been in the city several days visiting his son, Mr. Cullen Battle. Dr. Battle was president of Mercer university nearly a score of years, and he is greatly beloved in this community. A cordial welcome always awaits him here by his many friends and admirers.

Mr. C. M. Sanders, of Bolton, Tex., moved to Macon about six months ago for the benefit of his health. He gradually grew worse and died yesterday. The remains were sent to Bolton this morning for interment. He was an Odd Fellow.

Mrs. Hermann, a highly esteemed lady of Eastman, died today. Her remains will be brought to Macon in the morning for burial.

Tonight Mr. Carlos W. Steed, a highly esteemed and popular young gentleman of Macon, and Miss Minnie L. Moore, a lovely and accomplished young lady, were united in marriage. The groom is a son of the late Professor Steed, of Mercer university, and the bride is a daughter of Dr. Moore, Macon's well-known physician.

The children of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church had a delightful Christmas entertainment tonight in the lecture room of the church.

Senator H. G. Wright, of Effingham county, is in the city, visiting his son-in-law, Alderman Davis Howes. Colonel Wright has frequently been a member of the house and senate. He has run many heated races, but has never been defeated. He is one of the most popular men in his section of the state. As senator and representative, he has always efficiently and faithfully discharged his duties.

ADDRESSED THEM INDIVIDUALLY.

Lawyer Wade's Strange Way of Pleading with a Jury.

Chicago, December 28.—Attorney Wade addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner in the Prendergast trial today. Mr. Wade's address created considerable interest because of his introduction of the quaint practice of addressing the jurors individually. He closed with an eloquent plea for his client's life. Succeeding Mr. Wade, Attorney Trude made the closing speech for the prosecution. His address was eloquent and at times bordered on the sensational. In pleading for a death sentence, he said: "The Harrisons would be the last to ask the execution of an insane man. The question is: Are we to live under the stars and stripes, or the red flag of anarchy?"

PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Harrison Stevens, Under Sentence of Death, Gets Out of Terrell's Jail.

THE JAILER'S WIFE WAS RUN OVER

She Tried to Stop the Prisoners and Was Knocked Down the Steps—The Keys Had Been Stolen.

Dawson, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—Just before suppertime Christmas night the prisoners confined in the Terrell county jail made a break for liberty and two of them got away. One was Harrison Stevens, the murderer of Mr. J. G. Wells, and under sentence of death for his crime, and the other was Clayton Aaron, sentenced to the penitentiary for burglary.

The community is greatly stirred up on account of these escapes and the county authorities will make a rigid and most searching investigation. It seems that there has been carelessness on the part of some one. The jailer was not at home when these prisoners escaped, and he says that the keys to the jail were stolen from his bedroom by a negro boy, who unlocked the jail door. The jailer's wife heard the noise made by the escaping prisoners and ran to the stairs leading up into the jail and attempted to intercept the men in their flight. She was run over by the prisoners and knocked down the stairsteps and badly hurt. Her cries for help attracted the attention of City Marshal J. C. Savage and other passing citizens, and thus a number of prisoners were stopped in the jail yard and marched back to jail. Only Stevens and Aaron made good their escape. John Clayton, a negro prisoner, deserves credit for helping to give the alarm and for assisting in preventing the escape of the other prisoners. He caught one fellow and held him near the gate and finally forced him back to jail.

Sheriff Christie has offered a reward of $100 for the capture of the escaped prisoners. The sheriff deeply deplores the fact of the escape of Harrison Stevens and says that his instructions to the jailer were to keep him in a cell. The sheriff has recently been quite ill, and has not therefore been able to give as much attention to the jail as he would otherwise have done.

LIGHTNING CHANGE.

The Richelieu Cafe Breaks the Record on Receiverships.

That tony restaurant, the Richelieu, which was opened less than two months ago, went in and out of a receivership all in less than three hours last night.

On the petition of three creditors Judge Richard Clark appointed Charles Roan temporary receiver.

Mr. Sam Hall and Mr. Parker, with their attorney hunted up Judge Clark as soon as they heard of it and assured him that he had misunderstood the facts in the case. One of the claims had not matured and the proprietors of the cafe convinced the judge that their credit was all right.

So he dissolved the receivership about midnight.

The Richelieu broke the record in its lightning change receivership act, and Mr. Parker, the manager, stated after midnight that he would be on deck today just the same as heretofore.

GASTON'S CREDENTIALS.

Some of His Friends Make Claims for His Honesty.

A committee of colored men, consisting of Rev. A. A. Matthews, secretary of the Colored Baptist Minister's Union, and A. Ellis, Joseph Shepard, Caesar Oliver and M. Grant, have furnished The Constitution with the following statement:

"A true report of the committee, consisting of ordained ministers and representative colored men, who were appointed to investigate Rev. Gaston's mission to the state Baptist convention, which met in Cartersville, Ga., May 21, 1885, nearly nine years' ago.

"Your committee beg leave to report that they have conferred with Rev. Benjamin Gaston, of Bexley, Grand Bassa county, Liberia, West Africa, and recommend that he lay his mission before the foreign mission board at Richmond, Va., and as he has good recommendations we recommend this body to make Brother Gaston such donation as the funds will allow to aid him in traveling.

"Committee—Revs. C. L. DeLammotta, of Atlanta; W. J. White, editor Georgia Baptist, of Augusta; G. H. Dwelle, of Augusta.

"Rev. Gaston stated plainly to the committee that after the African movement was permanently organized in Georgia, that the stockholders would be required to obligate themselves to wait fully four years before sailing for Africa. Rev. Gaston also stated to the convention that it was his determination to teach his race, before and after leaving America, to foster the tenderest regards and the most cordial friendship for the white people of all sections of this great country. His honorable plans met the approbation of the whole convention. They promised their hearty co-operation and voted the Moses of their race a liberal donation to enable him to go from state to state for the purpose of organizing African Emigration societies."

THE WEATHER.

The easterly movement of an area of low barometric pressure yesterday resulted in more or less cloudiness and rainfall at points near the Mississippi river and in the northeastern states. While the weather east of the Mississippi river was again warmer than on the preceding day, to the west of that river and north of the Arkansas river the mercury was falling slightly. At 7 o'clock this evening clear skies were generally reported throughout the southern and western states, while in the northeast cloudy weather was prevalent with rain still falling at Buffalo, N. Y., and Cincinnati, O. Along the eastern slope of the Rockies an anti-cyclone was just becoming visible, while a storm was still central over the lower lake regions.

Forecast for today—For Georgia: Fair slightly warmer.

Foster's Settlement with Creditors.

Tiffin, O., December 28.—A few weeks ago, after ex-Governor Charles Foster had completed his negotiations to secure the funds, arrangements were made with the creditors' committee to settle at 50 cents on the dollar, but since that time J. B. Gormley, assignee, says that errors have been discovered in the work of the appraisers, which upset the whole arrangement and which will require Mr. Foster to raise a much larger sum than he was led to believe would be required.

AS A SUPPORT for exhausted, nervous, overworked women, nothing can do as much as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates and assists all the natural functions, never conflicts with them, and it strengthens and builds up the female system in a way of its own.

Nursing mothers and women approaching confinement, will find it exactly fitted to their needs. It lessens the pains and burdens of child-bearing, ensures healthy, vigorous offspring and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment on the part of the mother.

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and the only *guaranteed* remedy for woman's chronic ills and ailments. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in the case of every tired or afflicted woman, she'll have her money back.

On these terms, can anything else be "just as good" for you to buy?

You're offered $500, or a cure of Catarrh, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Remedy.

THAT CHRISTMAS BOX

Will the Trouble It Is Causing the Lawrence Family Never Cease?

IT CAUSED MRS. LAWRENCE'S ARREST

Chief Jarrell, of Dayton, O., Wires That She Did Not Surrender More Than Half the Stolen Goods.

Mrs. Lawrence's Christmas box continues to be a mainspring of trouble to the Lawrence family. The history of its baleful influence on the family fortunes has already been printed, but a new installment was prepared by the police department yesterday.

The Christmas box was expressed to Mrs. M. J. Lawrence, who resides at the corner of Venable and Dairy streets, by one of her sons, who is now under arrest in Dayton, O., for burglary. The goods contained in the box were very valuable and were stolen in Dayton. They were taken to Covington, Ky., to be shipped, however. This was done to prevent the Dayton authorities from discovering what had been done with the goods.

The police of Dayton learned the facts, however, and Chief Jarrell telegraphed Chief Connolly to recover the contents of the box from Mrs. Lawrence. Several detectives made several visits to Mrs. Lawrence to recover the goods, but experienced the greatest difficulty in getting possession of them. They got only a few articles at each visit, but finally, thinking they had recovered the entire lot, they shipped what they had to Chief Jarrell, of Dayton.

Yesterday Chief Connolly received a telegram from Chief Jarrell stating that not half of the goods that had been stolen were in the lot sent back. He gave a full list of the goods that the Atlanta detectives failed to recover, the aggregate value being about $100.

Chief Connolly at once sent to Mrs. Lawrence for an explanation and for the remainder of the goods. She declared to the detectives that she had surrendered every article that she had taken from the Christmas box and could do no mor. She was then placed under arrest by Detectives Cason and Looney and carried to police headquarters. For over two hours she was questioned by Chief Connolly and Chief of Detectives Wright, but she did not weaken in her original statement, and Chief Connolly informed her that he would have to prosecute her. She accepted the situation very quietly.

Mrs. Lawrence's eighteen-year-old daughter, a young woman of good looks and nice appearance, appeared at police headquarters and announced her intention of remaining in prison with her mother during the night. Chief Connolly tried to dissuade her, but she threw her arms about her mothr's neck and stoutly refused to go. No amount of persuasion could induce her to change her purpose. She clung to her mother, weeping on her shoulder.

Chief Connolly had given orders that Mrs. Lawrence be locked in a cell, but the young girl's desire to remain with her during the night caused the chief to change his mind, and he allowed the two to occupy a room on the third floor at police headquarters.

AN INSANE WOMAN

Makes Her Escape from the Grady Hospital Yesterday.

As a climax to her many other misfortunes, Mrs. Mary Holt became suddenly insane two days ago. At the time she was a patient in the Grady hospital, being treated for a severe illness, which prostrated her two weeks ago.

Mrs. Holt was left without a penny several weeks ago by the death of her husband. She at that time resided just outside the city limits, south of the city. She had two small children, aged eight and ten respectively, and was unable to care for them.

She was taken ill about two weeks ago, and carried to the Grady hospital to receive the proper treatment. Her two children were sent to the Home for the Friendless, where they were given homes, and where they are now living. Mrs. Holt was given every care and attention at the hospital, and three or four days ago such a notable improvement in her condition became manifest that the physicians thought she would be entirely well by next week.

Day before yesterday the physicians in charge of Mrs. Holt noticed that she had become suddenly insane. Her actions were violent, and it became necessary to constantly watch her. Yesterday morning her condition had grown worse, and she was more violent than ever.

While the attendants were out of the room she slipped out and disappeared. A search about the building failed to disclose her hiding place, and her disappearance was reported to the police. A description of the woman was sent to police headquarters. It is feared that she will contract a fatal illness by exposure so soon after a long and dangerous sickness.

CITY NEWS.

FALSE ALARM.—All indications of fire were discovered in the cellar of M. Rich & Brothers, yesterday morning, but the smoke originated from a bad stovepipe in the store next door. Mr. M. Rich instructed one of the firm's employes to telephone to the chief so that he might investigate, but the order was misunderstood and an alarm was turned in. The entire department responded, as it was a central box, and in two minutes after the alarm the street was jammed with engines and hose wagons. The trouble was located at once and as quickly remedied.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.—An application for a receiver was filed yesterday by Milner, Wilder & Hogan et al. against Reynolds & Brothers, in the clerk's office. Judge Clark gave the petition a hearing and appointed H. Cronheim, and set January 13th as a date for a further hearing before Judge Lumpkin.

ANOTHER RECEIVER.—A. Smullyan et al. filed a petition praying for a receiver and enjoining order for L. Hosias & Co. M. H. V. Jones was appointed receiver.

AGAINST THE G. C. AND N.—A suit for $500 damages was filed yesterday against the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad by Frederick Turner though his next best friend, Emma Turner. The petition alleges that Frederick Turner is a minor and that he was injured in a collision near Madison.

SUING THE CITY.—Mrs. Anna Pause has filed a suit for $13,344 damages against the city of Atlanta. The petition alleges that through her husband she was conducting a business under the old capitol, on the Forsyth street side, to a good profit. But that since the Forsyth street bridge has been built that her profits disappeared and that she has been obliged to sell out. For this she alleges that she has been damaged in the sum mentioned.

FILED A MORTGAGE.—Despite the temporary restraining order granted Mrs. Ellen Venable against the Empire State bank and J. R. Tolleson, in regard to some notes and a mortgage on her home in West End, the mortgage was recorded yesterday afternoon as transferred to Charles G. Lippold.

SHE IS QUITE SICK.—Mrs. George Purcell is quite ill at her home on Whitehall street. Mr. Purcell, who is now in Texas, on a business tour, has been telegraphed for and will be home tomorrow or the next day.

HE IS IN THE EAST.—Mr. J. B. Davison, of the firm of Douglas, Thomas & Davison, is now in the east looking up trades for his house, which will in a short time move into the big Ryan store. This firm though one of the youngest in the city, is composed of the most energetic and successful young men of the south. They are now doing a large and successful business.

Professor A. J. M. Bizien, so well known in Atlanta as a fine instructor and who has been for the past two years on the Pacific coast, returned this week to Atlanta. He was at one time principal of the Walker street school and later principal of the West End Academy. Professor Bizien says that in the west everything is practically dead, and getting worse every day. He also remarks, in the same line, that Atlanta is the liveliest place he has met with during his past two years' travel.

WILL MEET THIS AFTERNOON.—The board of health will meet this afternoon and prepare its estimate of the cost of work in that department next year.

THE GEORGIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.—This institution, under the able management of Professor Neel, will resume its exercises on January 3d. There are two electric lines to the school.

A SAD DEATH.—The little son of Mr. H. N. Smith, of Little street, who was so severely burned by the explosion of a big Roman candle on Christmas night, died last night, after great suffering. The funeral notice will be given tomorrow.

THE WIN-ONE LEAGUE.—This league will meet at 7:30 o'clock tonight in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. A full attendance is asked.

MASONIC ELECTION.—Gate City Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M., at its annual communication held Tuesday night, elected officers for the ensuing term as follows: John L. Dickey, W. M.; J. Stovall Smith, S. W.; John R. Wilkinson, J. D.; Thomas H. Jeffries, S. D.; J. O. Moore, J. D.; William J. Fain, treasurer; Albert P. Wood, secretary; W. A. Simpson, S. S.; Dr. F. B. McRae, J. S.; Jay D. Edwards, tyler.

BLUE BLOOD IS POOR STUFF.

Europe's Royalties Said to Be Sadly Afflicted.

Now that the official announcement of the betrothal of the young grand duke of Hesse Darmstadt to Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, a daughter of Duke Alfred, second son of Queen Victoria, has been made and that the invitations have been issued for the wedding, which is to take place during the last week in April, nothing remains but to express sincere regret that an amiable young couple should be started out on the sea of matrimony so heavily handicapped. They are first cousins, the grand duke being a son of Princess Alice of Great Britain, one of the sisters of the bride's father.

One would have thought that the experience of the grand duke's sister, Princess Irene, would have been sufficient to prevent any such ill-assorted union as this. Princess Irene is married to her first cousin, Prince Henry, of Prussia, brother of Emperor William, and there is only one child of this union, Prince Waldemar, who has been both deaf and dumb from his birth.

Impoverished as is the blood of European royalty, with the possible exception of that of the house of Romanoff, where it has been invigorated by several plebeian marriages during the last two centuries, matrimonial unions between first cousins are infinitely more productive of harm to the issue thereof than is the case with ordinary people, and many of the hereditary infirmities and afflictions of one kind and another to which old world royalty is subject are directly attributable to marriages between personages too closely related by ties of consanguinity.

I have too often referred to all these infirmities in these columns—to the deafness, the blindness, the insanity, the epilepsy, the barred teeth, etc., with which those who are born, figuratively speaking, on the steps of a throne are afflicted—for them to need more than passing reference here. But there is one case which I have never seen mentioned anywhere as yet. It is the distressing result of the union between King Humbert's brother, ex-King Amadeus, of Spain, duke of Aosta, and his own niece, Princess Letitia Bonaparte, a quarter of a century his junior.

It was a union which shocked everybody in Europe. For not only was the bridegroom terrible ugly and unattractive, besides being rendered almost repulsive by the ailments from which he suffered, but, moreover, it was well known that the princess had been secretly engaged previously to his son, whom she had jilted in order to marry the father, as standing the nearest in succession to the Italian throne. There was but one child born to this couple, a boy, who was christened Umberto, and who bears the title of comte of Salemi. Nothing, however, is heard of him. The majority of people, indeed, ignore his very existence, and his mother seldom, if ever, sees him. There are few persons who know that the widowed duchess is a mother.

The poor little prince, now about four years old, is an idiot, besides being corporally afflicted in much the same manner as the duke of Norfolk's little son. He is entrusted to the charge of his grandmother, Princess Clothilde, who lives at the castle of Montcalleri, near Turin, and who is noted for her excessive piety, as well as for her goodness to the poor and sick. Long before she took charge of her unfortunate little grandson she had fitted up a large portion of her castle as a species of hospital, where, arrayed in the garb of a sister of mercy, she nursed all the sick and ailing of the entire surrounding district. She is the one member of King Humbert's family who has remained in high favor at the vatican.

Lady Mabel Sievier seems to have as little sense of shame as her reprobate brother, the blackguard marquis of Ailesbury. For I see by the cable dispatches from Europe that she has just brought an action against Captain James Crosby, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to recover a number of love letters written by her to him prior to her marriage to Mr. Sievier. She has been defeated in her suit, and under the circumstances it may be just as well to explain the reasons which led Sir Henry Hawkins, the presiding judge, to render such a decision, which may, at first sight, have appeared rather surprising.

Lady Mabel was formerly engaged to be married to Captain Crosby, and received from him all kinds of engagement and wedding presents, including a considerable amount of the jewelry that had belonged to his dead mother. Only a few days before the day appointed for the wedding she made the acquaintance of Mr. Sievier, whose only claim to distinction is that he is an intimate friend and chum of her brother, Lord Ailesbury. It did not take long for Lady Mabel to make up her mind that she would be infinitely happier with a man of Mr. Sievier's tastes than with so upright and in every way respectable a gentleman as Captain Crosby, who is exceedingly popular in his regiment. Accordingly, she threw the captain over and married Mr. Sievier, her brother giving her away, and his wife, the marchioness, the notorious Dolly Tester, of music hall and demi-monde fame, presiding at the wedding breakfast.

Not content with thus jilting Captain Crosby, Lady Mabel seems to have retained the presents which he gave her, including his mother's jewelry above referred to, and, moreover, to have boasted that she had thrown him over because she had ascertained that he was merely endeavoring to marry her for her money, a ridiculous imputation, and it is with the object of refuting this calumny that Captain Crosby decided to hold on to her letters and to refuse to return them.

Mr. Sievier, by the by, has not only been a professional bookmaker, but has also worn the stripes of an inmate of one of her majesty's penitentiaries. His enforced detention in the latter was due to a sentence imposed upon him at Melbourne for an assault which he committed in a low dive there upon Lord Deerhurst, the bankrupt son and heir of the earl of Coventry, of Tranby Croft and baccarat scandal celebrity. MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

BEWARE OF THE GRIP

Dr. Edson fears another epidemic, and sounds the alarm.

In lung and chest pains, coughs, colds, hoarseness and pneumonia, no other external remedy affords prompt prevention and quicker cure than

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.

Indorsed by over 5,000 Physicians and Chemists. Be sure to get the genuine Benson's, may be had from all druggists.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Chemists, N. Y. City.

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ON SATURDAY

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NEW YORK—Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue hotel news stand.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern hotel, Auditorium annex, McDonald & Co., 55 Washington street.

TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 29, 1893.

It Assures Success.

Never in the history of Atlanta has there been a more significant meeting of representative business men than that which assembled at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday in response to the call for a meeting to take preliminary steps for inaugurating the great exposition, to which the business men of Atlanta unanimously committed themselves yesterday. More than three hundred business men were present, representing the very flower of Atlanta's business citizenship.

It was just such a meeting in inclination, enthusiasm and action as Atlanta can hold when she is aroused. From the moment the meeting was called to order it was apparent that Atlanta had made up its mind that an exposition on a grand scale—far surpassing anything of the kind ever attempted in the south—was what Atlanta needed and what Atlanta proposed to have. There was not a doubt expressed—not a dissenting voice. The old time Atlanta spirit captured the meeting at the beginning, and took charge of its proceedings, and when, by a rising unanimous vote, three hundred of Atlanta's most prominent business men put the exposition ball in motion, a new epoch was marked in the already marvelous development of the city.

The most notable feature of the meeting was the declaration of every speaker, and the enthusiasm with which it was greeted every time, that the movement must assume proportions commensurate with the public's expectation of what Atlanta should do—that no county fair, no one-state exposition, no interstate or tri-state display was wanted, but that the undertaking must be on a scale broad enough to reach out for new fields and to cover the vast commercial territory which now is, or soon will be, tributary to Atlanta. With the readjustment of the tariff the south must reach out at once for new trade relations with Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica and the Bahamas. It was the overwhelming and enthusiastic verdict of the meeting that the proposed exposition must combine a display of the vast resources of the south Atlantic and gulf states, together with those of our foreign neighbors, which will soon be allied with the territory of which Atlanta is the great business capital, by the commercial ties which will be forged and strengthened by the proposed exposition.

By a unanimous vote the meeting authorized Mr. S. M. Inman, than whom no better head for the movement could have been chosen, to appoint a committee of twenty-five to proceed at once to permanent organization.

Chairman Inman has named that committee, and it is a thoroughly representative one. To these men has been assigned the most responsible trust ever put in the hands of a body of Atlanta citizens. With the inspiration of yesterday's meeting it is needless to say that they will take up the work where the people left off, and that the next step in the movement will be no less significant than the one taken yesterday.

Atlanta has taken the banner in her hands, and it will take an obstacle greater than hard times to prevent her from presenting to the world, in about a year, an exposition which will astonish everybody in the variety of its displays and which will do more towards Atlanta's development than any other one thing the city has ever undertaken.

No More Delay!

There are a great many rumors around Washington in regard to the new tariff bill. Rumors come in from the east, and meet others going east from Washington. The result is a mysterious mixture of information and misinformation that is very confusing to the ordinary mind.

The only solid fact that is evolved out of the whirlwind of rumor is the statement going to show that the trusts, the syndicates and the monopolies—the elements that make up the money power—are preparing to make a raid on congress in opposition to the Wilson tariff bill. They are raising a corruption fund. They will attempt to influence congress with this fund "judiciously" expended, and a moiety is to be expended in getting up mass meetings among the workingmen.

The laboring men are in a worse fix than they were in 1873, and those who are still employed, as well as those who are out of work, can be easily induced to believe that the hard times are the result of threatened tariff legislation. They will attend mass meetings and sign petitions—do anything, in fact, that will enable them to retain the places they now have, or to recover the places from which they have been ousted. There is no one to tell the workingmen of the east that their troubles are not due wholly to threatened tariff legislation, but they are largely due to the increased purchasing power of the gold dollar, as shown in the shrinkage in values and the fall of prices.

We do not know that the workingmen of the north and east are to be blamed for their ignorance, when there are people in the country with ample opportunities for information, who still believe that the Sherman law is responsible for the condition of affairs and that unconditional repeal was the thing for the democrats to do.

But this apart, there is a meaning—and a very sinister meaning—to the rumors about opposition to the Wilson bill in and out of congress. If one-half of these rumors are true, the democratic party in congress cannot get together too promptly or too solidly. The way to do this is through the medium of a party caucus. This caucus should be held at once, and democrats should be permitted the fullest opportunity to press their individual views and opinions, so that the decision of the caucus may be of binding force and effect—being reached through the fullest and freest consultation.

This done, there should be prompt action. Discounting all that the organs of the trusts and monopolies have said or may say in regard to the effects of threatened tariff legislation, there can be no doubt that the unwise and unnecessary delay to which the country has been subjected has seriously affected the business interests of the country. Merchants and dealers cannot afford to lay in stocks until they know precisely what the effect of the new tariff will be on the price of goods, and manufacturers cannot afford to make new contracts, even if they had the opportunity, until they get precise information of the effect of the tariff on their products.

There can be no doubt that uncertainty about the tariff is a prime factor in the stagnation of ordinary trade and business. It does not cause values to shrink, nor does it bring about a fall in prices, but it adds to the depressing effects of depression, and is in the nature of a most intolerable tax on the patience of the business community.

The little holiday that congress has taken has been a costly one for the country, and the failure of that body to enact any legislation looking to the relief of the people, although the party has been in control of affairs for fourteen months, has cost the business interests of the country as well as the people, millions of dollars.

Further delay, in view of the condition of affairs would be criminal. Let the party get together and pass the Wilson bill, and then proceed to redeem all the pledges of the platform.

Repeal the tax on state bank circulation!

Impose a tax on incomes!

Make both gold and silver the standard money of the country!

Bimetallism in England.

Events are very rapidly making bimetallism one of the leading issues in England. There is already a strong and steadily growing bimetallist party in that country, and it has recently received an accession of no less importance than Lord Salisbury, the tory leader.

Following Lord Salisbury's declaration in favor of international bimetallism, the weekly financial papers of last Saturday point to a conference as offering the only solution for the problem of saving India from bankruptcy.

Lord Salisbury's speech is very significant, and it is even hinted by some of the London correspondents that the tory party may be induced to make international bimetallism a plank in its platform. This, however, is not probable, for the moneyed interests—the banks, the bondholders, and the Shylock element generally, are all tories, and they will resist any change that will reduce their gains, even though that change will bring comparative prosperity to the people.

The business interests of Great Britain are in a worse condition than those of this country, and her wage earners are infinitely worse off than American workingmen. The low wages paid are not the result of free trade. They are the result of the depression that follows in the wake of the single gold standard—the result of the increased and increasing value of the gold dollar.

If Great Britain had a high tariff it would be an easy matter for the goldbug philosophers of this country to trace the miserable condition of the producing classes of Great Britain to the burdensome taxation involved in protective duties. But the English tariff is a tariff for revenue only, without a spark of protection in it. But over there we see the moneyed interests growing richer and more powerful and the producing classes steadily growing poorer, values shrinking and prices falling.

All the scientific opinion in England, and all the financiers who have any standing are bimetallists. During the past year the discussion of bimetallism has been widespread. All the boards of trade in the manufacturing centers have declared for bimetallism, and the wisest and most conservative men in the kingdom have given it their sanction.

Nevertheless, we do not look for any important results in the near future. The moneyed class is the ruling class in Great Britain. It is firmly intrenched in power.

And yet the bimetallist movement in England, where the single gold standard has been in operation for nearly eighty years, is significant to say the least. Up to 1873, the English people were saved from the effects of the single gold standard by the free coinage of silver in both France and Germany, but since that time it has been doing its deadly work just as Ernest Seyd predicted it would.

The bimetallist movement in England demonstrates beyond all question that the thinking men of that country have discovered the origin of the depression in business and the stagnation in trade that have been the chief features of English commerce during the past few years.

The people of the United States have the remedy in their own hands whenever they choose to apply it. They have only to insist that the democratic party shall carry out its pledge to make both gold and silver the standard money of the country.

General Bragg, of Wisconsin, says he doesn't want an office. This means that the platter didn't get around to where the general was at.

It seems the Kanaka queen wouldn't go back on her nest unless she had the American army to keep her warm and Minister Willis has no army with him.

Do the goldbugs really want to make the issue between the single gold and the single silver standards? If they do they are as crazy as Governor Waite.

A two-headed snake has been discovered in Indiana. Does Senator Voorhees know of this?

The Washington Post talks as though Carl Schurz had come out into the open. Where is he at?

You must try to start off on the right leg next Monday.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff seems to have more deep thoughts about Hawaii than anybody except Uncle Sandy Claus Spreckles.

If Senator Voorhees wants silver bullion purchased, let him go off somewhere and purchase it on his own account. What the people want is silver and gold treated alike in coinage, as pledged.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The sporting editor of a Chicago paper writes his head lines in Latin.

Henry Pettit, the maker of sundry English melodramas which have filled the American stage with the explosion of fire arms and red fire, is dangerously ill. "The Soudan," "Hands Across the Sea" and "Harbor Lights" are among his productions.

A Boston paper says that Mr. Olney will resign—when Mr. Cleveland's administration ends.

Times must be hard in Cincinnati. It is stated that 1,500 saloons have closed because their patronage was light.

It is suggested from various quarters that a watermelon would make an acceptable New Year's present for Queen Lil.

Mrs. William Thompson, of St. Joe, Mo., made a desperate attempt at suicide Christmas night by swallowing a large dose of corrosive sublimate. She made the attempt because of her failure to receive a Christmas present. It is the giving of Christmas presents that makes some people feel like committing suicide.

Canon Farrar says that the present statistics show that the number of births in the richest districts of Kensington, London, are 20 per 1,000 every year, while the number of births in the poorest districts of Fulham are 48 per 1,000.

Ellen Terry told a New York reporter that she would like her daughter to marry an American. A rich American is preferred.

Don Jan or Donjan, as his name is variously spelled, wrote one of his cranky letters to Senator John B. Gordon. Don Jan asks, "Is it a crime in this country to ask a rich man for money when I am so poor and badly need it?"

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

It is expected that the democrats of Pennsylvania will nominate Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, for congressman-at-large, and that with him they will make an aggressive campaign on the tariff issue.

Judge Francis Marion Cox, of Macon county, Missouri, died a few days ago. Among the many creditable things said about him is that in the course of his life he had cared for and educated eighteen orphan children.

Mrs. Candace Wheeler, the art expert, says that "in all the ceramic art in America brought together at the world's fair, the only original thing came from Milwaukee. It was a gray stoneware jug, worth a cent a pound in its manufactured state."

Baroness Tautphoeus, one of the earlier English novelists, whose vivacious stories of Bavarian life, "The Initials" and "Quits," are still numbered among the most widely read works of fiction, died at Munich recently. She always lived a retired life and had published nothing for many years.

Miss Lucy Garnett is given a pension of $500 a year by the British government in recognition of her literary merits and to enable her to prosecute her researches in oriental folk-lore. Miss Margaret Stokes also receives $500 for her researches into early Christian art and archaeology in Ireland, and Mrs. Cashel Hoey $250 for her novels.

Alexander Dumas's famous chateau, Monte Cristo, near St. Germain, is in the market. It is an architectural toy of which the novelist eventually grew tired and during the past twenty years it has had many occupants. From the chateau there is a view of the Seine, with Paris faintly outlined in the distance. Some of the original articles of furniture most highly prized by the novelist are still preserved in the house.

Father Hyacinthe has been lecturing in Paris in support of the movement for the establishment of a Christian apostolic church in France. The new church, he explains, is not in any way hostile to existing churches. The latter, however, he thinks are not going the right way to retain their hold upon the people. Out of 38,000,000 of Roman Catholics in France, he declares 30,000,000, according to the statistics of the church itself, do not receive the sacrament at Eastertide, and are, therefore, according to the canons, to be considered as ex-communicated.

South Thomaston, Me., boasts of a remarkable family, consisting of three old ladies, the oldest, Mrs. Lucretia Estes, being ninety-six years old. Her two companions, Mrs. Julia Ash and Mrs. Miriam Hull, are both over seventy. These two board her, keep several cows, a big flock of hens and lots of ducks, do their own farm work and earn their own living off the farm on which they live, of which they have a life lease. They are well educated, great readers, regular attendants of the Sunday school and have been for over a half century members of a Baptist church.

Word has been sent to the courts of Europe that the shah of Persia intends to visit Berlin, St. Petersburg, Paris and Vienna next spring. He will start on his journey in May or June and will remain in Europe several months. The rulers whom he is to honor are in an unhappy state of mind already on account of the proposed visit. No living sovereign, in all probability, is a more unwelcome guest than the shah, but his cousins in Europe are obliged to receive him with all the honors due to his rank. Entertaining him is more expensive than entertaining any other monarch. His retinue is almost a legion.

Among Guonod's papers memoirs have been found in which the composer gives interesting details of the first lessons in solfeggio, which he received from Duprez, the celebrated tenor. The memoirs also state that Gounod made the acquaintance in Italy of Mendelssohn, who predicted for him a career even more brilliant than that of Cherubini. The subscriptions received by the committee of the Gounod monument now amount to 96,000 francs. The list will be closed on December 31st, and it is believed that with the proceeds of the performance at the opera a sum of 140,000 francs or 150,000 francs will be realized. The committee desires the erection of a statue to Gounod in the Parc Monceau, and it is hoped that the municipal council will authorize this to be done.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

His Christmas Gift.

He talked about Santy from daylight,
When he opened them big, blue eyes,
Till the last faint streak o' colorin'
Faded out from the sunlit skies;
An' he dreamed about presents an' presents,
That he ordered old Santy to bring,
An' he wanted the whole o' creation—
He was jest a mite of a thing.

He'd whoop ef you mentioned Chris'mus,
An' his face ud flash full o' light,
As he listened impatient an' tremblin'
To the pleasures o' Chris'mus eve night;
Tell I was as crazy as he was,
A-talkin' an' givin' a lift
To his mother, a-smilin' an' happy,
Fixin' our boy's Chris'mus gift.

But when the first chimes o' the church bells
Greeted that day's golden gleam,
I held to my breast but the remnant
Of the tenderest, sweetest dream;
Fer when we expected old Santy,
I passed under His chastening rod,
An' 'stead of a present to baby,
I gave Him—a present to God.

—EDWARD N. WOOD.

A Civilized Community.

Stranger—How long have people been settling here?

Collector—They haven't commenced yet.

In a few days Corbett and Mitchell will demand their pound of flesh.

He Was the One.

"Ain't the relations between your two cousins rather strained?"

"Well, I don't know 'bout the rest of the family, but I know I am, for when one ain't on me the other is."

Would Keep Any One Up.

It was not his winning looks,
Nor yet his smile so bland,
That helped to keep him in the swim—
It was his winning hand.

No matter how much a goose appreciates its covering, the feathers are always down on the goose.

He Wished They Had.

"So your sins found you out, did they?" asked the minister.

"Don't know 'bout de sins, boss," answered the negro, "but de p'leecemen's didn't; dey foun' me in."

We Need More Such Editors.

He knew how to run the paper,
And he eyed the editor grim,
But changed his mind as he sped away—
The editor knew how to run him.

She Objected.

"Mr. Courty asked me to marry him last night," she blushingly told her mother.

"And what did you tell him?"

"I told him to ask you."

"Ask me?" echoed the startled parent, "why, Mary, surely you wouldn't have your dear old mother commit bigamy, would you?"

No amount of training will make a man pause when he reaches a punctuation point inserted in a chair bottom.

He Was Solid.

"How's Pinder getting along with Miss Sillihed—making any headway?"

"Well, I can't say positively, but from what I saw through the parlor window last night, I am satisfied that he holds his own down there, at least."

The cash register is always pressed for change.

Any of Them Would Like It.

"Editor's in luck—got a chance to fill a vacancy in the interior department."

"How'd he get it?"

"Saloon gave a free lunch."

His Business.

"I see that man's trade is opening up."

"What does he do?"

"Serves shell oysters at a lunch counter."

He Did.

"Fitzgoober is too hard on Pinder."

"Why?"

"Well, he should remember that he was young once, and make allowances for these little extravagant scrapes the boy gets into."

"He does make allowances for them, but what he kicks about is that the allowance he makes don't cover them."

THE GEORGIA GOVERNORSHIP.

The Augusta Evening Herald says: "Georgia seems destined to have one of the most exciting and interesting races for the democratic gubernatorial nomination in next year's convention since the time Hon. Aleck Stephens and Major Bacon struggled for the honor. General Evans is in the race with an apparently splendid lead. Hon W. Y. Atkinson has not announced yet, but may be put down as an aspirant, and it begins to look as if ex-Congressman Allen D. Candler, of Gainesville, will become a competitor at an early day. With this triumvirate offering to the party for the governorship one of the most interesting political contests in Georgia is sure to result."

The Columbus Herald says: "We observe upon the political horizon certain signs familiar to Georgians who make state politics a study. To use a homely expression, an attempt is being made to stack the cards against General Evans. But the old man knows a thing or two. Just watch him call for a new deck and a fair deal at the proper time."

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF.

Editor Cooper, of The Rome Tribune, says: "By taxing coal the cotton manufacturers of New England are taxed, and the infant development of such manufactures in the south is encouraged. By placing coal on the free list New England manufacturers could easily shut out competition and immense harm would be done the great coal industries of the Virginians. Here is a double disadvantage and an aspect of the tariff business that should make southerners think."

Macon Telegraph: All sorts of stories come from Washington as to democratic division on the tariff question. We hope and believe that these rumors are without foundation. The democrats in congress have got to act, and to act quickly, on the tariff question if the democratic party is to remain in fighting trim.

Albany Herald: Those who are expecting to see a new tariff bill enacted within the next thirty or sixty days will, in the opinion of The Herald, be disappointed. The trouble with the democratic party in congress seems to be that some of the democratic congressmen have gone republican on the tariff since the election.

Savannah Press: Republicans plead for gradual changes in the tariff. Their idea is to have it so gradual that nothing will be accomplished before they have had some more chances to return to power.

TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

Columbus Ledger: A Columbus negro received a letter from a relative in Liberia who has recently gone there from this country. The letter contained an urgent request that the negro's possum dog and razor be sent him at once.

Americus Times-Recorder: General Jubal A. Early has just severed his connection with the Louisiana state lottery. He could not follow it to Honduras. He has been connected with the concern for sixteen years. His friends would wish that General Early had left this company for some other reason than that he could not follow it to Honduras. His connection with an enterprise of such questionable character has been a thorn in the side of General Early for a long time.

Athens Banner: The north Georgia exhibit car, No. 51, or "The White," as it has been variously called by the press of the state and which now stands on the Georgia railroad track at the Broad street crossing, in our city, is the first business-like attempt yet undertaken to properly advertise the resources of this, the richest state in the union.

Macon News: Interior bankers find it impossible to place loans at anything like a remunerative rate, and, therefore, send their surplus cash to their reserve agents in New York, who allow them 2 per cent on daily balances. The New York bankers are completely overwhelmed with the surplus cash now piled in their vaults, as they have no use for it, and cannot loan it on stock exchange collateral at over 1 or 1½ per cent.

Thomasville Times-Enterprise: Atlanta is still talking about a great exposition. The latest is the erection of a building 400 feet high composed entirely of steel and glass. Well, if Atlanta undertakes it she will carry it out. It's her way.

Augusta Evening News: One way by which Harry Hill may be identified is that he wipes his teeth after drinking. Here is a golden opportunity for a shrewd detective. Invite everybody to drink and arrest the one who dries his molars.

Chattooga News: We are informed that the Trion cotton mills are behind on orders for their goods and are running full time to supply the demand. On this account the operatives had only one day for holiday this week.

INCOME TAX AND SILVER.

Monroe Advertiser: The free coinage of silver bill now pending in congress shows that the idea of free silver is not entirely dead in that body. And did not this idea have lodgment in the minds of congressmen, it certainly lives in the minds of the democratic masses who want such financial legislation by congress as is in accord with the democratic platform. The people all over this country are expecting congress to do something in the way of legislation on a financial line that will at least give promise of financial relief, and if that body fails to do that, the fruits thereof can but be hurtful to the country, and particularly deleterious to the democratic party.

Dawson News: Now that the banking committee has reported favorably on the proposed repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state banks, it is to be hoped that both houses of congress will treat the measure in a purely democratic manner.

MISSING LINKS.

The Chinese language is spoken by the greatest number of people, over 400,000,000.

The deepest coal shaft in America is at Pottsville, Pa. In 1885 it had reached 1,576 feet.

The longest wire span is a telegraph wire over the river Ristuah, in India. It is over 6,000 feet.

The swiftest bird is the kestrel, or sparrow hawk. It has been known to make 100 miles an hour.

In 1720 the world's commerce was estimated at £88,000,000; in 1885 it was estimated at £3,377,000,000.

Great Britain is first in merchandise, Germany being second, the United States third and France fourth.

There are 1,200 Cherokee Indians in North Carolina. They own 74,000 acres of land and have four government schools.

In times of war the armies of the European nations can be raised to 9,365,000 men and the daily expense will be nearly $20,000,000.

The cost of our navy during the years of the civil war was, for 1862, $42,000,000; 1863, $63,000,000; 1364, $85,000,000; 1865, $122,000,000.

At Cannae, where the Romans sustained the worst defeat they ever experienced, there were 146,000 men on the field, of whom 52,000 were killed.

The number of men withdrawn from industry to take part in the civil war on the union side was 2,772,408; the confederates enlisted over 600,000.

Russia spends 225,000 rubles a year on the army and 40,000,000 on the navy. A silver ruble is worth nearly 75 cents, a paper ruble about 50 cents.

With the exception of Belgium, whose debt has been incurred from internal improvements, every European national debt is in great part a war debt.

The reports after the battle of Waterloo showed that the British artillery fired 9,467 rounds; about one for every French soldier killed on the field.

Great Britain has 5,789 cannon; France, 7,694; Germany, 5,380; Russia, 4,424; Austria, 2,170; Turkey, 3,762; the United States, 4,155; the world has 41,073.

Iceland is one of the few countries that has a smaller population now than it had twenty years ago. This summer about 600 persons emigrated to this country.

The diamond is not among the earliest gems known to man. It has not been found in the ruins of Nineveh, in the Etruscan sepulchers nor in the tombs of the Phoenicians.

The finest opal of modern times belonged to Empress Josephine. It was called "The Burning of Troy." Its fate is unknown, as it disappeared when the allies entered Paris.

The Traction Company, of Baltimore, uses devices by which the fire department's hose is carried over the tops of the cable cars, and thus there is no delay to traffic during the continuance of a fire on the line.

At Newport, R. I., there is a fifteen-year-old boy who has, during his short life, traveled pretty thoroughly over the states east of the Mississippi. He has just returned home after two months at the world's fair. The boy runs away from home to make these wholly unauthorized trips and he never has any money to go on, but always

A HINDOO'S OPINION OF US.

How American Men and Women Look to a Man from the Far East.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Purshotam Rao Felang, a high caste Hindoo, resident of Bombay, who is also a finger nail artist, that is, he embosses flowers, etc., on thin card board with his nails, has arrived in San Francisco to attend the midwinter fair. He has written a book on his impressions of America in which are some comments on things seen that are in the highest degree striking and oftentimes amusing. Among other things he says:

"This is a civilized nation, and a man from the east has no right to criticise it. Half-naked, life-size pictures of women in all postures, can be exhibited in the streets for advertising. An actress can come half-naked on the stage. There is no shame in this. It is all modesty. Rich ladies and gentlemen with very high notions of modesty and morality can go to the theater and enjoy the sight of a half-naked actress."

Of the masculine American he says: "He is simple in manner and has no stiffness in his backbone. He is courteous and obliging, quick of perception to catch humor, which he likes very much. He is not dry, and he receives our retorts without being offended.

"Before marriage he is jolly and free, after marriage he looks thoughtful and sober. One can make out a married man from a bachelor by his careworn face. So it seems the best time of his life he enjoys is before marriage. He seems to envy the bachelors who are free and have their own will at home and abroad. Often have I marked a gentleman standing at the door when his spouse went into the shop, and looked little at ease. He carries her umbrella, overcoat and other necessary things, and guards the wheeled chair in which he pushed, or rather drew it, the lady sitting in."

Of the American woman he says: "Her dress is most wonderful. In it you can see botany, ornithology, zoology, geology, mineralogy and all others put together. If you stand in the Midway plaisance and look at the bonnets of a group of ladies you will see a moving flower garden in full bloom, with birds of all kinds, all dead, not one alive. After marriage she is more free than before. Here is a striking contrast between the lady and gentleman. While the gentleman as a bachelor is free and jolly, the lady as a spinster is careworn and moody. After marriage she is free and has no cares. She is more proud of her country than the gentleman, not because she knows much about it, but she has therein a greater freedom."

Not all the ladies are of this sort, the distinguished Hindoo says, but this is a humorous impression he gets of the position of the sexes. He admires the ladies and says their intelligence on almost all questions, combined with their rare beauty, makes them, he thinks, "the handsomest of all God's handiwork." In the making of his curious cards with his thumbnail the women are always the most deeply interested, he says, and everywhere they have bought his cards in large numbers.

DON'T LIKE IT.

Georgia Lumbermen Enter a Protest Against the Proposed Schedule.

THEY WANT TO BE PROTECTED

Claim That Pig Iron Is on a Par with Imported Lumber—The Memorial Already Prepared.

The lumbermen of Georgia have prepared a memorial which is directed to the senate and house of representatives of the United States, and is a brief statement of why they oppose the proposed lumber schedules set forth by the bill prepared by the ways and means committee.

While the lumber trade is scattered over all the state, and most particularly in the southern portion, Atlanta does a larger and more direct trade than any other town. It is estimated by lumbermen that no less than 200,000,000 feet of yellow pine is shipped from here to the north. The extent of Atlanta's lumber interests is not trivial by any means, but indicates a large outlay of money.

The territory of production in Georgia extends below Brunswick, but it is in the central part of the state that the lumber belt is more pronounced. On the other hand the territory of sale is extensive. The greater trade is with the east—New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other centers of trade. Chicago and St. Louis and other cities in that locality take large shipments. For the past year or two Georgia pine has become exceedingly popular as a hard wood finish for the finest residences. This is more especially noticeable in the north.

The mills in Georgia furnish work to nearly 5,000 people. This includes the work from the felling of the trees until the lumber is ready to be shipped for handling through the commercial end. The lumber interest is essentially and especially a southern interest, and the proposed schedule, according to the lumbermen, would do great harm. This harm would be particularly emphasized at the points midway between Canada and the south, since the competition would be more aggravated and decidedly in favor of the British-American interests.

This petition from the lumbermen is to the effect of keeping this competition down to a minimum. They claim that while iron ore is admitted free, that pig iron is taxed 22½ per cent ad valorem, and that their industry should receive at least the same protection. The memorial alleges that since the McKinley bill reduced the tax on lumber from $2 to $1 per thousand feet there was in one year an importation of lumber exceeding by $2,308,013 that of any other year. Other reasons that are urged as arguments in behalf of the acceptance of the petition are the decreased price of production in British territory, lower price of labor and means of transportation.

The Memorial of the Lumbermen.

The following is the petition of the lumbermen, but no names are attached as signers, since the list has not as yet been completed:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—The undersigned manufacturers of lumber residing as indicated below, respectfully submit to your honorable body a brief statement of the reasons for our opposition to the proposed lumber schedules contained in the bill prepared by the ways and means committee of the house of representatives, and recently made public.

"1. The lumber manufacturing industry is one of the largest, if not the largest, industry in the United States, giving employment and support to nearly 3,000,000 of people. During the recent financial stringency the business has been very much depressed and the failures have been large and numerous. The present condition of the lumber business is such that it cannot endure any further attacks upon its prosperity without serious consequences.

"2. The bulk of the products of our mills are essentially finished manufactures and not raw material, the log from which the lumber is manufactured is the raw material. We are therefore not seeking to retain or to have imposed a tax upon raw material to be used in manufacture in the United States. Logs have been for years admitted free of duty, as well as hemlock and oak bark. A very large percentage of the lumber manufactured at the saw mills in the country is prepared ready for the buildings in which it is to be finally used, without any other or further manufacturing process being applied to it. Our lumber is therefore, as we have stated above, essentially a manufactured article into the cost of which the element of labor enters to a very great extent, and it is, therefore, entitled to its fair share of incidental protection which necessarily comes from a tariff for revenue only.

"3. Without having exact figures at hand and from a hasty examination of the proposed bill we judge the average duty imposed upon articles taxed to be not less than 25 per cent ad valorem. We beg leave to submit that an industry so extensive as ours is entitled at least to the average rate of protection which comes from a tariff for revenue only. We find in the proposed bill that while iron ore is admitted free a tax of 22½ per cent ad valorem is imposed on pig iron. We beg leave to suggest that there is no substantial reason why our industry should not receive at least the same protection that the iron industry receives in consideration of the fact that its crudest products are carried to a more advanced stage of manufacture than pig iron.

"4. Prior to the enactment of what is commonly known as the McKinley bill the tax upon lumber was $2 per 1,000 feet. Statistics of the treasury department show that for the year ending June 30, 1891, there was imported into the United States lumber and forest products to the value of $19,886,358; for the year ending June 30, 1892 $19,844,709; for the year ending June 30, 1893, $23,152,722. The McKinley bill reduced the tax upon lumber from $2 to $1 per 1,000 feet. The result is indicated in the figures above, showing that by reason of this reduction there was imported into this country lumber to the value of $2,308,013 in excess of the previous year and that the American producers were deprived of a market for their product to this extent. There are many other reasons which can be assigned pertinent to the question, such as decreased cost of production in British territory, lower price of labor, means of transportation constructed at public expense and many others which we wish to urge. We beg leave therefore to respectfully protest against the adoption of the lumber schedules as proposed in the bill now before the house of representatives and to pray your honorable bodies to place the numerous business interests which we represent upon an equal footing with those of other manufacturers in the country and to provide for us fair and reasonable protection to the products of our mills by a tax upon foreign lumber in any tariff bill which may finally be adopted as the law of the land."

Soldering Glass to Metal.

From The Age of Steel.

A process has been devised by a Frenchman whereby glass may be securely soldered to metals. The portion of the glass tube or other article that is to be soldered is first covered with a thin layer of platinum. This deposit is obtained by brushing over the slightly heated glass a very natural chloride of platinum mixed with essential oil of camomile. The latter is slowly evaporated and when the white and odiferous vapors cease to be given off the temperature is raised to a red heat; the platinum is then reduced and covers the tube with a layer of bright metal. Placing the metallized tube in a bath of sulphate of copper and connecting the tube to the negative pole of a battery of suitable energy there is deposited on the platinum a ring of copper, which will be malleable and very adhesive if the operation has been properly performed. In this state the glass tube topped with copper can be treated like a genuine metallic tube and soldered to iron, copper, bronze, platinum or any other metal that can be united with the solder.

Stub Ends of Thought.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Effort would cease if a man ever were what he wanted to be.

It is our dreams, not our wakings, which give us most happiness.

Women will take greater risks than men.

Take romance from love and you take marriage from the social economy.

A man should never trust his head to tell him what is in a woman's heart.

A liar is born, not made.

Cupid should be represented without any head.

Pleasure is the open enemy of poverty and happiness is its friend.

At least half of the good things we get are unexpected.

Music is the melody of mathematics.

IT IS ASSURED.

The Great Cotton States and Sub-Tropical Exposition

WAS STARTED YESTERDAY,

When Over Three Hundred Prominent Citizens Met in Conference.

ELOQUENT, ENTHUSIASTIC SPEECHES,

All of Them Favorable to the Project, Were Made.

THE PRELIMINARY COMMITTEE NAMED

It Will Prepare a Plan—The Committee Will Meet Next Saturday—The Full Story of the Meeting.

With such a display of the old-time Atlanta enthusiasm as has not been seen in years and as did the heart good to see—

With the enthusiastic endorsement of over three hundred of Atlanta's most prominent citizens, gathered at the preliminary meeting—

With a veritable boom—

Was the movement for the Cotton States and Sub-Tropical Exposition to be held in Atlanta inaugurated.

That was a magnificent meeting, and it brought magnificent results. Atlanta was there—every interest that goes to make up this splendid city was present in the person of some prominent representative. They were the flower of Atlanta's business citizenship. Backed by such men any enterprise would be certain of success; and this particular enterprise—this grand exposition in which every man, woman and child in Atlanta is interested—could not possibly have had a more auspicious beginning than the enthusiastic and unanimous endorsement of that meeting.

The story of the meeting is told in detail below. Presided over by Mr. S. M. Inman, enthusiastic speeches favorable to the project were made by some of Atlanta's most prominent men, and then a resolution submitted by Colonel W. A. Hemphill was unanimously, by a rising vote, adopted.

That resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we have an exposition, and that the chairman appoint at his leisure, a committee of twenty-five, of which he shall be a member, to devise and announce without delay, the plan of the same; to consider the ways and means for pushing the enterprise to a successful conclusion, and to take such steps as will be necessary for permanent organization."

Later in the afternoon Mr. Inman announced the committee, which, it will be seen, is a most excellent and thoroughly representative one. The gentlemen named were:

Jos. Kingsberry,	**J. W. English,**
R. D. Spalding,	**E. P. Chamberlin,**
Chas. A. Collier,	**M. F. Amorous,**
R. B. Bullock,	**Joseph Hirsch,**
S. F. Woodson,	**W. D. Grant,**
Clark Howell.	**J. R. Wylie,**
H. E. W. Palmer,	**E. C. Peters,**
J. G. Oglesby,	**C. E. Harmon,**
E. B. Stahlman,	**John A. Fitten,**
W. A. Hemphill,	**Forrest Adair,**
H. H. Cabaniss,	**Phil H. Harralson,**
Anton Kontz,	**Jacob Elsas,**
R. J. Lowry,	**S. M. Inman.**

Mr. Inman has requested the members of the committee to meet at his office Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock and a full attendance is desired.

The Story of the Meeting.

The Chamber of Commerce hall never held a more thoroughly representative or more enthusiastic meeting. It was literally filled with men prominent in Atlanta's business life—men who represented the various interests that go to make up the city's greatness. They were men you know—three hundred and more of them, and as subsequent events showed, they were there for business.

The speeches were received very enthusiastically, all of the speakers being frequently interrupted by applause. One notable statement was that made by Mr. Inman—that the cotton exposition resulted in more than five million dollars direct benefit to Atlanta. It was a striking statement and one particularly opportune, as showing the greater possibilities of the greater exposition.

The Meeting Organizes.

It was shortly after 12 o'clock when Mr. Stewart Woodson, president of the Chamber of Commerce, rapped for order.

"The first thing we have to do is to chose a chairman for this meeting," said he. "I desire to nominate Mr. S. M. Inman, and there is no need to say to you he is the very man to take charge of the matter we have in hand."

From all parts of the hall came the cry of "Inman," and when Mr. Woodson put his motion to the house the election was unanimous.

Mr. H. G. Saunders was chosen secretary.

"I had hoped," said Mr. Inman, upon taking the chair, "that I might not be called upon to preside, as there are gentlemen here more capable of presiding than myself; but I want to say that I am in thorough and hearty sympathy with the objects of this meeting, and I am at all times ready and willing to do everything in my power for the benefit of Atlanta. I will ask some gentleman who is more familiar with the particular objects of this meeting to state them."

There were calls for Mr. Clark Howell and, at the suggestion of the chairman, that gentleman made a statement concerning the exposition movement, the idea which had been discussed through the newspapers and by the people generally, and what it was hoped to accomplish.

Mr. Howell Explains.

"As a representative of a newspaper, which has, in an humble way, been doing what it could to present to the people the necessity of holding an exposition of the kind discussed, and acting in thorough harmony with the other newspaper which is equally as enthusiastic, I will state briefly my ideas concerning what ought to be done. You hear a good deal of talk of hard times and we must, all of us, admit that Atlanta, in common with every other city in the country, shows some evidences of those hard times. I believe that one reason why we should take hold of this exposition movement and push it through to success is that it would be a great factor in relieving whatever strain there may be. Another exposition—an exposition more comprehensive than any that has ever been known here, one that would be as thoroughly in keeping with the progress and development of the Atlanta of today as the Cotton exposition of the Atlanta of 1881—such an exposition would be of benefit, not only to this city but to the entire south, and would be of direct benefit to every man, woman and child in the city of Atlanta. The new tariff bill, which ought to be passed at once, and which will be passed, will open a wide field for the commerce of the southern states. It will bring to our doors those sister countries which we know but little about and over which hangs a charm which will prove a great attraction to us, to the people to the north of us, and to the entire world, I might say. We can, without any trouble, secure the co-operation of those countries, and I believe that we can draw to Atlanta, which is the natural gateway of all that vast section south of us, not only the people of the cotton states, of Mexico, Cuba and the islands south of us, but also the people of the north and other parts of the world, who will come as visitors, and whose interest in southern affairs is likely to result in great practical benefit from a dollar and cents' point of view.

"I am delighted to see such a large representative meeting. It speaks well for Atlanta. I see here representatives of every interest, the men who have built up Atlanta and who have in their hands the control of Atlanta's future. I know that this meeting can inaugurate a movement which, backed by the hearty endorsement of those who are here, would result in a glorious success. Now, the first consideration is to put the movement on a sound basis, to build it on broad lines. Once started, the money will come. That is a secondary consideration. Let us get together with the old-time Atlanta energy and enthusiasm and take the lead in this movement, which is sure to rejuvenate and develop the city. If we inaugurate this movement now, when the people all around us are talking of hard times, so much more credit will we get and the more glorious will the tribute be to the enterprise of Atlanta.

"As to the immediate objects of this meeting. It was called with the idea of drawing together just the sort of men we see here and having them make up their minds what they are going to do. After you, gentlemen, have pledged yourselves to take hold of this thing and do all you can toward making it a success, the money that is necessary will come. The first thing necessary is to get the proper kind of a start. Then as to the realization of our hopes and the success of any plan which may be determined upon, that is in the hands of the business men of Atlanta who have met here in such gratifying numbers today, and I am certain that once started on broad lines, this exposition will be carried through to splendid completion."

Editor Richardson, of The Journal.

There were calls for Mr. Henry Richardson, of The Journal, who responded briefly but eloquently, saying that he was very much gratified at the large attendance and urging the necessity of casting the exposition plans upon broad, comprehensive lines.

"The people," said he, "have gone through a campaign of education on expositions. The Augusta exposition, which has just ended, was, I am told, the most complete that the south has ever had. The exposition idea in the south was given its impetious by the Cotton exposition of 1881; but the Atlanta of 1881 is not the Atlanta of 1893, and while that exposition was undoubtedly a fine one, still it would not do for the present day. Atlanta must undertake this on broader lines than was the first exposition or any one that has succeeded it. As to the talk of hard times, I am confident that the next year will show a great revival of business, that the business interests of the country will be stronger in every department, and that we need have no fear whatever on that score. I know that Atlanta can succeed in this enterprise and I feel certain that the people will take hold of it in the right spirit."

Mr. J. G. Oglesby.

Captain Lowry suggested that Mr. Oglesby express his views on the subject and there were general calls for that gentleman. His opening remarks had a slight tendency to cast a damper on the meeting. He had not proceeded far, however, before that feeling was dispelled.

"The only word I have said on this idea was rather discouraging," said Mr. Oglesby. "When the reporter came to me, I told him that I would give $1,100 to the exposition—$100 cash, the other $1,000 to represent the losses which my business would sustain from such an exposition. But I had an idea then that it was to be an exposition on the county fair line. Since, however, I see what is contemplated and what is desired, I am frank to say that such an exposition instead of injuring any one's business, would greatly benefit it. That sort of exposition—the kind you gentlemen have outlined in your speeches—is the only kind we ought to undertake. It is a big undertaking. It should be national in its character, and we ought to be able to secure the aid of the federal government. The invitations to this meeting said there would be no subscriptions asked, but I think it not out of place for us to discuss the money that may be necessary. We must go into it with a determination that we will not only vote to hold such an exposition, but we will go down into our pockets and put up what money may be necessary to carry it through to splendid success."

Judge Palmer Was Enthusiastic.

Alderman Phil Haralson said he would like to hear from Judge Howard Palmer, and there were hearty calls for the judge.

"Wherever I am," said he, 'everybody knows where I came from. When people ask me my home, I tell them it is the best city on earth. Half of them know what city I mean when I say that, and the other half are not surprised when I tell them it is Atlanta. I believe Atlanta is the best city in the world, and I believe any man who doesn't believe his home is the best, should move away from it. There is one thing you find, one thing that is universally commented on, and that is the people of Atlanta never want to move away from Atlanta. A gentleman from Nashville, the other day, asked me why it was that Nashville, with all her wealth and all her magnificent resources, did not have the push and energy that Atlanta had. He answered his own question. 'Everybody in Atlanta,' said he, 'pulls for Atlanta, everybody seems imbued with what you are pleased to call the Atlanta spirit.' It is just that spirit which we need to manifest today to carry this enterprise which we are discussing through to most splendid success. I agree most heartily with the gentlemen who have preceded me, that it must be an exposition on broad lines, an exposition that will reflect not only Atlanta's present but her future. Atlanta is the natural gateway of the south, the commerce of the South American states and the West Indies, of Mexico and of Central America ought to come through us. We want to bring them here and show them this; we want to show them that whatever we may promise, the fulfillment of that promise is greater than the promise itself. We want a broad foundation for a high super-structure. I want to say that I favor this exposition, that whatever I can do, whatever I can give, I will gladly do and give. It would be of vast benefit to the people of Atlanta. I expect to live in Atlanta the rest of my life. I expect to die in Atlanta; whatever I possess, whether of money or of energy, will gladly be given to anything which may be for Atlanta."

Governor Bullock and Colonel Stahlman.

At the conclusion of Judge Palmer's remarks, Colonel Hemphill suggested a resolution endorsing the exposition movement and putting this meeting on record as favoring it.

While he was reducing this to writing, ex-Governor Bullock was called for. "I don't want to make any remarks," said the ex-governor, "but I do want to say that whatever may be done or whatever may be determined upon shall receive my hearty assistance. I was about to rise and suggest that Colonel Stahlman speak in behalf of the railroads, for the railroads have been a very great factor in the upbuilding of Atlanta."

There were calls for Stahlman, and the commissioner arose and said:

"I came for the purpose of viewing and looking at an Atlanta meeting, an Atlanta gathering. As you know my home is Nashville. We have heard a great deal of Atlanta's liberal spirit, and I want to say that I realize now what it means as I look over this hall and find gathered together, working for the interest of the city, the most prominent men in it. It is this pulling together of all interests that makes Atlanta great. It has been suggested that the railroads have done a good deal for Atlanta, but the railroads cannot build up a city unless the people help—unless the people work together in the proper spirit to make everything benefit the city. As to the attitude of the roads concerning the exposition proposed, I can only say that the railroads will lend a helping hand, as they have done with other enterprises of this nature."

The colonel paid another handsome tribute to Atlanta and said that if he ever changed his residence it would be to come to Atlanta, as he liked everything connected with the city. "If I can do anything to aid this enterprise," said he, "I will be more than glad to do so."

The "Next Governor."

Mr. W. A. Osborn, who had a seat near the chairman, said: "Mr. Chairman, we have heard from a distinguished ex-governor of Georgia and I see here the next governor of the state. I would like to hear from him."

This called forth a hearty round of applause and cries for "Evans."

"You see," said the general, "I am inclined to take that to myself. Well," he went on, "I want to say something, not on the line of politics, but to say that whatever may have been the opinion of others I have from the first, with my whole heart and whole soul, endorsed this movement for an exposition. I am glad to see that the movement is inaugurated by the young men, for I am one of them. Atlanta owes to the south a splendid presentation of the interests and enterprise of this section and I am sure she will do it in the old Atlanta way."

The general spoke of the cosmopolitan character of the city and of the fact that everybody here pulled together. He thought it certain that all of the southern states and hoped that the entire country would join in making the proposed exposition a success.

"Don't think of small things," said he. "It is a little thing for Atlanta to do a big thing these days. Atlanta is a gigantic city, full of enterprising, energetic business men, and whatever she undertakes will be successful. Georgia owes this enterprise to the entire country, for no state is capable of such development as Georgia. You have everything that the world wants, and you want to let the people know it. Hard times are on us, it is true, but they are sure to be followed by better times. It may not come to pass in 1894, but if this country is true to itself you will see it in 1895. It is time you should be forecasting and providing for the bright future. All we have to do is to map out this splendid enterprise on broad lines and bend our whole energies on making it go. You need not be afraid of failure. Success is predestined. If you desire great big enterprises you will succeed in proportion to your undertakings."

The general pledged himself to do everything in his power to aid the movement.

Mr. Collier and Captain Lowry.

"There are two gentlemen leaning on a post beside me," said Mr. Howell, "that I would like to hear from, as both have had wide experiences in expositions. I mean Mr. Collier and Captain Lowry."

"I don't believe we are as poor as we make out," said Mr. Collier after the chair had called upon him. "The country districts are all right. It is true that the cities feel the hard times some, but I believe we are on the eve of much brighter things. I don't think you could find a more opportune time than now to inaugurate this movement. It is all right to discuss money matters, but you will not need very much now. I know the Atlanta people and I see here the men who have made Atlanta and who can make this exposition a brilliant success. As for myself, I am willing at all times to contribute of my money and my aid to any enterprise of this kind."

Captain Lowry said there was nothing he could add to what had been said beyond that he was heartily in favor of the enterprise. He said that times were hard, but Atlanta showed a steady growth and that all we need is confidence.

Five Million Dollars of Value.

"It may not be out of place before I put the resolution of Mr. Hemphill before the house," said Mr. Inman, "to say a word or two on this matter myself. I have in my office pictures of the men who were on the executive committee of the first cotton exposition, to whose efforts the success of that enterprise was in a very great measure due. Some of them have passed over the river and others are going every year or two, but the spirit which they infused into their work—the Atlanta spirit—still lives. The chances when we undertook that work were very gloomy compared with the chances which present themselves now. We had nothing but an old cotton patch to start on, yet out of that was built an exposition which was the forerunner of all those great enterprises that followed, and which was of almost inestimable benefit to Atlanta. I have made a calculation showing how much it improved values, and I am convinced that that exposition added $5,000,000 to the property values of Atlanta. It not only added that value, but it is a value which has maintained and has steadily increased. We had, as I remember, $150,000 to start on, and our income from all sources was probably as much more.

"That was a great exposition for its day. We find a different situation today; we find that the exposition which we now contemplate must be on lines in keeping with the Atlanta of today. I don't agree that it can be done within the next nine months. It seems to me to be best to fix the time for the opening as far off as twenty months from now. It must be a grand affair and it will require a great deal of time to formulate the plans for it and to build it to success. But I am confident it will come if the ideas which have been expressed here today are carried out."

Speaking for the Youngsters.

Mr. W. C. Glenn seconded the resolution of Mr. Hemphill, making a short speech on behalf of those who have come since the cotton exposition, and are not less willing to do their share than are these people.

"The next great contest," said he, "is to be one between the United States and England for the control of the commerce of the world. Here at home it will be a contest between the south and the east, and the great industries of this country must sooner or later come south."

He said he believed that Georgia and Atlanta afforded the finest field. There is every reason in the world why Atlanta should move forward and he regarded these exposition movements as a decided step forward.

The secretary then read Colonel Hemphill's resolution, which was as follows:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that we have an exposition, and that the chairman appoint, at his leisure, a committee of twenty-five, of which he shall be a member, to devise and announce without delay the plan of the same, to consider the ways and means for pushing the enterprise to a successful conclusion, and to take such steps as will be necessary for permanent organization."

"And now," asked Mr. Inman, "how shall we take the vote on the resolution?"

It was suggested that it be by a rising vote, and in response to the question put by the chair every man in the hall arose.

"It is unanimously adopted," declared the chairman, and the announcement was greeted with hearty cheers.

Then it was moved to adjourn and the meeting was at an end.

The Committee Announced.

After spending some time in careful consideration Mr. Inman yesterday afternoon announced the committee of twenty-five.

"I have selected," he said, "a good many of the men who have been identified with the exposition movements of the past and also some of the younger men, with a view of infusing young Atlanta blood into this movement. I am in hearty sympathy with the project and I believe the men whom I have named will take up the work proposed at the meeting today, putting it on a proper footing and laying the groundwork for what will prove the grandest success in this line the south has ever known."

The committee, as announced above, consists of the following:

Messrs. Joseph Kingsberry, R. D. Spalding, C. A. Collier, R. B. Bullock, S. F. Woodson, H. E. W. Palmer, J. G. Oglesby, E. B. Stahlman, W. A. Hemphill, H. H. Cabaniss, Anton Kontz, Clark Howell, R. J. Lowry, J. W. English, E. P. Chamberlin, M. F. Amorous, Joseph Hirsch, W. D. Grant, J. R. Wylie, E. C. Peters, C. E. Harmon, J. H. Fitten, Forest Adair, Phil Haralson, Jacob Elsas and S. M. Inman.

To Meet Saturday.

Mr. Inman calls a meeting of the committee to be held at his office in the building of S. M. Inman & Co. Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

"I trust there will be a full attendance," said he. "The work that has been allotted to the committee is a most important one, and it is essential that we get at it at once. I feel very enthusiastic over the success of the project, for I believe these gentlemen and everybody else in Atlanta will work hard for it. We must have the exposition and must make it the grand affair it should be."

LOOKING FOR HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Joseph Moss Expected to Meet Her Husband Yesterday.

Joseph Moss went to the war in 1862 and did not return. For a long time it was thought that he was dead, but his wife, who resided in northern Alabama, heard of him at long intervals as alive.

She returned to her old home at Covington, Ga., and took up her life there. All these years she has cherished the fond hope that he would some day come back. She has continued to hear rumors of his movements, but in all the time that has elapsed since the war she has never received a written word from him.

Yesterday, in high elation of spirits, she presented herself at police headquarters. Her wrinkled face was wreathed in smiles and her voice trembled with the ring of happiness when she asked if Joseph Moss was locked up. The station housekeeper glanced over his books and shook his head. She could not restrain her tears.

"I was sure he was here," she said, "I came all the way here just to see. They told me he got here about a week ago and was locked up. They said he was asking for his wife. I know he is in Atlanta looking for me."

She said that two young men had conveyed her information to the effect that her husband was under arrest at police headquarters. Feeling sure that she would meet him again after twenty-five years she hurried to the station house. The disappointment was a very sore one. She is firmly of the opinion that her Enoch Arden husband is here and she earnestly requested the policemen to lookout for him and send him to her if found.

YOU CAN WALK A BLOCK

Before You Get the Telephone Connection Made.

If there is a good telephone in Atlanta just now no one can point it out.

Even 500 appears to be out of order and it takes persistent, as well as repeated calls, to secure a connection with that number.

As far as outside 'phones are concerned it is worth all the patience the most good-natured person in the world ever had to call for them. In fact, an attempt may result in the death of an impatient person.

During the past ten days the air has been filled with complaints against the work, and during that time The Constitution office has been besieged with postal cards calling attention to the condition and nature of the service. The fact that the exchange was being moved played no part in the complaint; the people were wholly disgusted with the work and a petition is now being circulated asking for a better service.

When asked about the matter, Mr. Gentry, of the exchange, replied:

"There is some complaint among the telephone subscribers about the service they have received the past three or four days, but if they were fully aware of the magnitude of the work now being done they would cheerfully forbear. A complete underground system has been finished leading to a new switchboard in a new building in another part of the city. With a large force of the most expert assistants money could secure I have been working day and night testing the subscribers' lines into the new system. At one point it was necessary to work forty-two hours without intermission. The work is progressing rapidly, and there was much less friction today than yesterday. Two or three days more will complete the work.

"Extra operators were secured from Macon, Columbus, Augusta and Birmingham. Subscribers are requested to give their numbers carefully and distinctly to the operators, and not loose their patience if they do not get instantaneous connection for two days longer."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY.

An Interesting Address on the Past History of the State.

At one of the special Thursday evenings at the South Carolina Society last night, Hon. W. C. Glenn delivered a charming and eloquent address on the state and its history, past, present and future.

The programme of the evening was an address from Hon. Charles D. Hill, on "Charles Dickens," but it was learned at the last moment that Mr. Hill, who had been called to Washington on business, would not return in time to keep his engagement. It was, therefore, postponed to a future date, and Colonel W. C. Glenn, who had also been invited to address the society at one of its Thursday evening meetings, kindly consented to take his place as the principal speaker of the evening. He chose as his theme the history of the state and its great men, and the impress which it had made on the institutions of this country. For nearly an hour Colonel Glenn held the fixed attention of his listeners as he painted in the glowing language which he commands, the career of South Carolina, and that devotion to principle which her sons have pursued through prosperity and misfortune with a heroism which has no parallel in the history of the union. He drew a striking picture of her phoenix-like career since the war, and traced the causes which are destined to hold that place for her in the future which has been won by her sons in the past.

After Colonel Glenn had concluded his remarks, short talks, suggested by the themes which had been touched on, were made by Mr. J. E. Cay, Mr. S. W. Wilkes, Dr. J. N. Craig, Colonel A. J. West, Dr. R. N. Brackett, of Clemson college, South Carolina; General Walker and other members and guests.

These Thursday evening discussions at the South Carolina Society have come to be events to which all the members and their friends look forward with great pleasure. The topics are varied from politics to literature, and some rare programmes are being arranged for future meetings.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Brother Stumbles Over the Body of His Dead Sister.

LaGrange, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. Sarah Cleveland was burned to death last night. She lived in south LaGrange. Her brother, Mr. Joe Cleveland, lived a few doors away. A grandson lived with Mrs. Cleveland and a Mrs. Hunter occupied a room in her house. Last night the grandson went to a party leaving Mrs. Cleveland alone.

About 10 o'clock, Mrs. Hunter was awakened by the screams of the old lady and, hurrying out in the hall, found Mrs. Cleveland running up and down, her clothes all in a blaze. Mrs. Hunter, being frightened and excited, could do nothing to help Mrs. Cleveland, and the unfortunate lady fell on the hall floor and died. Mr. Joe Cleveland ran over, thinking the house was on fire. In attempting to carry things from the house, he stumbled over the dead body of his sister.

Coroner Caudle held an inquest this morning. It seems probable that Mrs. Cleveland fell asleep, knitting and smoking her pipe before the fire.

Mrs. Cleveland was a very estimable lady. She had been living in LaGrange several years, having moved here from south Troup.

The interment took place at the old graveyard at O'Neal's Mills.

The deceased was a devout member of the Methodist church.

Cuthbert Notes.

Cuthbert, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—At a meeting of Cuthbert lodge, No. 66, Knights of Pythias, held last night the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: Robert L. Moye, C. C.; J. C. Graham, V. C.; J. D. Guinn, P.; L. S. Chastain, K. of R. and S. and M. of F.; W. E. Morris, M. at A.; L. G. Shuch, M. at W.; Robert Toombs, Jr., M. of E.; J. H. Shivey, I. G.; N. R. Brown, O. G. The lodge has decided to have a public installation of these officers early in January, and in addition to this they are to have a banquet.

The Randolph, Cuthbert's commodious hotel, has been leased by the Cuthbert Hotel Company to Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Elder for the ensuing year.

The prohibition election in this county takes place next Friday. The books show a large registered vote. Much interest is being felt on both sides and both are claiming the victory. It will take the vote to decide.

The best medical authorities say the proper way to treat catarrh is to take a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALLY.

Beginning at 8 o'clock every morning this week we make fresh, hourly, old fashioned Butter scotch and Molasses Taffy, Nut Chips and Butter-cups. Come in any time you please and we can give you Candies almost HOT; so fresh. We make only the highest grade Candies and sell them at about the same price that you will have to pay for the adulterated trash that is made and offered to the people as the "same as Nunnally's.' See our windows while passing.

Our Toys, Dolls, Velocipedes and Wagons are going very fast. What is left you can buy cheap as dirt. Come and see for yourself.

34 Whitehall, **NUNNALLY'S,** 28 Marietta St.

Read Our Advertisements.
Read Our Advertisements.
Read Our Advertisements.

Suppose we hadn't told you of our selling? You wouldn't have known what we were doing. Consequently you couldn't have saved that $2, $3, $4 or $5. Because we announced this extraordinary sale you have money in your pockets for other things than Suits and Overcoats.

The "Why" Stated Again

Last week we received direct from our own manufactory, between one and two thousand Suits and Overcoats, made from Cloth bought from mill-owners at 60c on the dollar. Don't you think bright, fresh, desirable goods, sold at popular prices, should bring large sales? It's the way we sell such quantities, and the reason why our prices were so much less.

At $2.90
Boys' Suits and Overcoats, the $3.50, $3.75 and $4 sort.

At $3.90
Boys' Suits and Overcoats, the $4.50, $4.75 and $5 sort.

At $4.90
Boys' Suits and Overcoats, the $5.50, $6 and $6.50 sort.

Boys' Suits. We're clothing small Atlantians. Suits for our little friends direct from our workrooms every day—pretty, new, nobby styles that please every boy and mother, and the prices delight, also.

At $9.90
Men's Suits and Overcoats—the $10, $12 and $12.50 sort.

At $12.90
Men's Suits and Overcoats, the $13.50, $15 and $16.50 sort.

At $14.90
Men's Suits and Overcoats, the $18, $18.50 and $20 sort.

Eiseman Bros.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Cor. 7th and E. Sts. N. W. — ATLANTA, GA., 15-17 Whitehall St. — BALTIMORE, Factory, 213 W. German St.

ONLY MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING IN THE SOUTH DEALING DIRECT WITH CONSUMER.

No Branch House in the City.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

DECIDEDLY BEARISH.

London and Boston Sold Louisville and Nashville Down to 39 3-4.

MAY WHEAT AGAIN BREAKS THE RECORD

Cotton Contracts Advance 8 to 10 Points, Closing Very Steady—The Markets in Detail.

NEW YORK, December 28.—On the stock exchange today speculation was decidedly bearish and the market was characterized by a feverishness, growing out of distrust in the stability of statues securities, due to the unexpected developments of the past three days. The latest depressing rumors are connected with Louisville and Nashville, and London and Boston swelled the volume of sales of these shares on the belief that no dividend will be paid for the current six months. Under steady selling, stocks declined, with occasional slight rallies to 39¾, a break of 4⅛ per cent from last night, closing only ¼ above the lowest. Reading advanced ⅜ per cent in the early dealings, declined ⅞, rallied ⅝ and closed at a reaction of ⅜, losing ¼ per cent on the day. The speculation in the shares was sluggish, operators in the stock evidently awaiting further developments in the matter of the receivership. Rumor is busy with the collapse of the company and the street is divided upon the question whether President McLeod sold out, or was sold by his associates. He is making a strong fight to carry out his New York connection plan, on which the stockholders are still voting. Atchison made a decrease of 1½ per cent on the day, the local selling being supplemented by sales for foreign account. Plans for the reorganization of the system are being prepared and will shortly be submitted to the directors. Receiver Reinhart states that the interest payments on Atchison and St. Louis and San Francisco bonds will not be delayed more than three months; that the Atchison is earning all its fixed charges and that he expects to speedily terminate the receivership. General Electric opened at an advance of ½, then broke 1¾ on a renewal of the report that two of the subsidiary concerns are to be divorced from the parent system. Buying by inside interest caused a sharp rally of 2¾ per cent, the higher figures attracting the bears, whose sales brought about a reaction of 2¼ per cent, of which only ¼ was recovered at the close. Officials of the company today reiterated their previous statement that its finances are sound and that it has funds to meet all its obligations. Union Pacific, after an early advance of ⅜ per cent, declined 1¾ on sales induced by reports that it would lose control of the Oregon Railway and Navigation. A recovery of ½ per cent was made in the final dealings, on Boston buying. Distilling was bought freely during the morning, largely on western orders, and rose 1½ per cent. A drive was then made on the shares by the short interest, in which the entire improvement was lost, but in the final dealings a partial recovery ensued and the final sale was at an advance of 1 per cent on yesterday's closing.

The general market opened irregular and in the early dealings was weak, prices declining fractionally during the first quarter of an hour. Then came a sharp advance of ¼@½ per cent. Rubber, St. Paul and Duluth, Lead preferred, Western Union, Lake Shore, Sugar, Northwestern, and Burlington and Quincy leading the upward movement. Then came a period of depression due to heavy selling, which continued up to 12:30, and which, except for Rubber and Lead preferred, the early improvement was lost. A slight rally occurred before 1 o'clock, but prices quietly took a downward turn and gradually declined to the close, the final dealings being at a decrease of ¼@4 per cent, compared with yesterday's closing figures.

Money on call easy at 1½ per cent, last loan 1½, closed at 1 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bill at $4.86@86¼ for demand and at $4.84¾@84 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85@87½; commercial bills, $4.82½@¾.

Silver certificates, 69⅝ bid.

The following are closing bids:

Atch., T. & Santa Fe	12¼	Nat. Cordage pref	45
Adams Express	147	N. J. Central	111½
Alton & Terre Haute	18	Nor olk & Western	19½
do. pref	115	North American Co	3½
American Express	110	Northern Pac	4
Baltimore & Ohio	67	do. pref	18½
Canada Pac	70½	U. P., Den. & Gulf	4⅛
Canada Southern	49¾	Northwestern	97⅝
Central Pacific	18	do. pref	144
Ches. & Ohio	15	N. Y. Central	98
Chicago & Alton	155	N. Y. & N. E	12⅜
C., B. & Q	74⅛	Ontario and West	14⅜
Chicago Gas	60	Oregon Imp	11
Consolidated Gas	124	Oregon Navigation	24
C., C., C. & St. L	34¾	Ore. S. L. & Utah N.	3
Col. Coal & Iron	10	Pacific Mail	13½
Cotton Oil	27	Peoria, D. & E	4½
Del. & Hudson	129	Pittsburg	150
Del., Lack. & W	162	Pullman Palace	162½
Denv. & R. G. pref	29½	Reading	17
Ills. & Cat. Feed	22½	Rich. Terminal	2⅜
East Tennessee	1⅞	do. pref	1½
do. pref	—	Rio Grande West	14½
Erie	13½	do. pref	*42
do. pref	30	Rock Island	62⅞
Fort Wayne	145	St. Paul	*57
Great North. pref	103	do. pref	116
Chic. & Ills. pref	96½	St. Paul and Omaha	32½
Hocking Valley	18¼	do. pref	110
Ills. Central	89	Southern Pacific	19¼
St. Paul & Duluth	24	Sugar Refinery	81⅛
Kansas & Texas pref	23¾	T. C. I	14½
Lake Erie & West	13¼	Texas Pac	7⅛
do. pref	61½	Tol. & O. Cent. pref	70
Lake Shore	122⅛	Union Pac	17⅛
Lead S. Trust	22½	U. S. Express	48
Lons. & Nash	40	Wabash, St. L. & P	6
L'ville. N. A. & Chic	8½	do. pref	12⅜
Manhattan Consol	122	Wells Fargo Ex	126
Memphis & Char	10	Western Union	81¼
Mich. Central	99	Wheeling & L. Erie	12¼
Missouri Pac	20¼	do. pref	47⅜
Mobile & Ohio	15	Minn. & St. L.	8½
Nash., Chat. & St. L	87	Denver & Rio G	9¼
National Cordage	19	Ed. Gen. Electric	32⅜
Bonds—			
U. S. 4s, registered	112½	N. C. 4s	96
do. coupon	113⅜	Tennessee old 6s	60
do. 2s	95	Virginia 6s	56½
Louisiana stamped	56¼	do. pref	100
Tenn. new set'm't 6s	100	Alabama, Class A	97
Tenn. new set'm't 5s	100	do. Class B	100
do. 3s	74½	do. Class C	93
N. C. 6s	116	*Ex-dividend. †Asked.	

Purnell, Hagaman & Co.'s Stock Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The stock market closed tame and weak, and owing to the covering of a heavy line of stock in the early hours there was little support to the fancies and low-priced specialties. The raid against the Louisville and Nashville was continued with much confidence because it is believed that if the American directors are thwarted in the determination not to declare a scrip dividend in January, they will be inclined to turn over the road to the English security holders. A large block of St. Paul long stock was marketed on the unsatisfactory November exhibit of earnings. It is said that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy statement for November will be the worst in the history of the road and that the dividend will be reduced in the future to a 4 per cent basis. Western Union was strong on a demand to cover shorts. Chicago Gas was a trifle easier on sales to realize profits.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close'g bids.	Yesterday's Close'g bids.
Delaware & Lack	....	....	....	162	163½
Northwestern	98½	99½	97⅝	97⅝	98⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	14½	14⅞	14½	14½	14⅝
Richmond Terminal	....	....	....	2⅜	2½
New York & N. E	13¾	13¾	12⅝	12⅝	13
Lake Shore	123	124¼	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
Western Union	82½	83½	81⅜	81⅜	82
Missouri Pacific	21¾	21⅞	20¼	20¾	21⅛
Union Pacific	18¼	18½	16⅝	17⅛	18¼
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co	22	23½	21¼	22⅜	21⅜
Atchison	13⅜	13⅜	12¼	12¾	13⅜
Reading	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	17
Louisville and Nash	43½	43½	39¾	40	43⅝
North. Pacific pref	19	19	18½	18⅝	19
St. Paul	67½	68¼	56⅝	57	58
Rock Island	63⅛	63⅝	62⅜	62⅞	63⅜
Chicago Gas	61⅛	62½	60	60	61⅜
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	74½	75⅝	74½	74⅝	74⅝
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	82	82⅝	81⅛	81⅛	81⅜
Erie	14½	14⅝	13½	13⅝	14⅜
Am'n Cotton Oil	27⅝	27⅝	27	27	27
General Electric	33½	34½	31¾	32⅛	32⅜

Sales 247,000 shares.

Notes.

The market for contracts in New York yesterday advanced some 8@10 points, closing at the highest of the day.

The southern spot markets, with the exception of Atlanta, were unchanged to ⅛c lower.

The cotton circular letters sent out from New York advise that "there is very little outside business doing," and that the advance was caused by covering of shorts.

But there is a good demand from Manchester spinners at present prices.

Spots closed steady in New York at 7 13-16c for middling uplands with sales of 704 bales. Last-year middling uplands were quoted at 9⅞c.

Atlanta spots were advanced ⅛c yesterday and now stand at 7c, against 9 7-16c last year.

There is room at the top for cotton and wheat, but the improvement is not going to come from the New York cotton exchange and Chicago board of trade; it must come from a better demand for the actual articles.

Financial and Domestic News Company, by private wire to B. W. Martin: "The selection of Mr. Keppler as president of the National Cordage Company was favorably received.

"The big bears in the stock market took profits Wednesday, and the Cammack party confined their attacks to General Electric and Louisville and Nashville.

"A sharp drop was scored in General Electric on the renewal of a report that two of the subsidiary concerns are to be diverted from the parent system."

Yonkers, N. Y., December 28.—The New York and Northern railroad was sold at auction yesterday to J. Pierpont Morgan, representing the New York Central Railroad Company, for $1,000,000.

New York, December 28.—Commissioner Shields went to the office of Mr. Platt yesterday and qualified him as receiver of the New York and New England road in $100,000 bond. The bondsmen were H. O. Armour and Calvin S. Brice.

London, December 28.—Broker Phillips, dealer in American securities, has failed. He was long of 2,000 Louisville, 3,500 Atchison and short 54,000 pounds Brighton A stock. His failure brought down Grant, a dealer in Brighton A's.

R. S. Hayes has qualified as co-receiver with H. M. Comer, of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, of Georgia, the position to which he was appointed some weeks ago by the United States court.

From The New York Daily Stockholder: "Regarding current economies and outlook for business the general manager of one of the western lines is quoted as saying his company has saved 78,000 miles in train service this month by discontinuing trains.

"Other expenses are being materially reduced and retrenchment will be continued. Unless traffic improves after the first of the year, the matter of wages will again come to the front. There is not, however, expectation of great improvement. Much will depend upon the prices for farm products."

Chicago gossip, by private wire to B. W. Martin: "A Topeka dispatch says the present warm weather is forcing wheat in an unseasonable way, and many fields are as far advanced as ordinarily in March. If very cold weather comes, a good deal of winter killing would result."

Baltimore wires that two cargoes of wheat are now loading, making a total of 180,000 bushels.

Baltic shipments, 3,760,000 bushels of wheat; India, 192,000; American, 2,600,000; total supplies, 6,552,000; the theoretical requirements, 7,200,000.

The Cincinnati Price Current, in its weekly summary, says: "There have been unimportant changes in the wheat position; the crop condition is not essentially disturbed. There is a prospective light market in wheat, and probably a reduction in corn. There is an improving milling demand for wheat southward."

Total export clearances at all ports: Wheat, 241,000 bushels; flour, 29,000 packages; corn, 310,000 bushels; flour and wheat equal 372,000 bushels of wheat.

The corn clearances are the largest for any one day in a month.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis and Duluth yesterday, 359 cars.

Receipts at Chicago, car lots: Wheat, 112; corn, 377; oats, 115; hogs, 28,000 head.

Estimated today. Wheat, 70; corn, 340; oats, 150; hogs, 25,000 head.

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

New Ga. 3½s 47 to 20 years	95	96	Atlanta 6s, L. D. 105		
New Ga. 3½s, 15 to 40 years	95	96	Atlanta 6s, S. D. 110		
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	108¾	110	Atlanta 5s, L. D. 110		
Georgia 7s, 1896	104	103	Atlanta 4½s	99	100
Savannah 6s	103	103½	Augusta 7s, L. D. 107		
Atlanta 8s, 1902	117½	120	Macon 6s	109	
Atlanta 7s, 1901	109	112	Columbus 5s	101	
Atlanta 7s, 1893-1905			Rome gradeds	104	
			Waterworks 6s	110	
			Rome 5s	99	

RAILROAD BONDS

Ga. 6s, 1897	97	98	Ga. Pacific, 1st		99
Ga. 6s, 1910	102	101	Ga. Pacific, 2d	30	32
Ga. 6s, 1922	109	111	A. P. & f., 1st's		89
Central 7s, 1893	101		Mar'tta & N. 1st		80
Char. Col. & A. 7s		95	S., A. & M., 1st s	45	60

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	143	159	Anc. & Sav.		100
Southwestern	35		A. & W. P.	65	70
Central	8	10	do deben		90
Cent. deben	15	16			

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today	$ 201,737.80
For 4 days	740,823.24

The Local Cotton Market.

Local—Market closed steady; middling 7c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stock at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS		STOCK.	
	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892
Saturday	778	547	350	1400	10775	10054
Monday	....	....	....	....	10775	10934
Tuesday	665	251	232	....	11208	10305
Wednesday	1316	628	300	50	12222	10683
Thursday	677	597	400	416	12499	10864
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	3434	212	1282	1866	....	....

Atwood Violett & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, December 28.—Liverpool has been much influenced by the crop betting influence this season, and to snow how much bluster and how little actual belief in high crop figures exist among Mr. Neill's following we beg to say that one of the pronounced advocates of a 7,750,000-bale crop declined an offer we made him today for a member of this exchange of $1,000 against Mr. Neill's minimum estimate of 7,700,000 bales. They evidently see the handwriting on the wall and are preparing to stand from under. We are giving this information to Liverpool tonight so as to let them judge whether it is a favorable or unfavorable sign. The market should be decidedly better tomorrow, as the improvement here has been 10 against 1 point improvement there. There is a decidedly better feeling around here today, and while it may be for only a day, the indications are that a smaller movement is in order, and as a great deal of short interest has been created within the last week, added to that already existing for Liverpool and local accounts, there would be a decided buying power here, which should bring about a considerable advance if light receipts were realized. A light movement, however, has been so often prophesied and so seldom realized it has naturally made the bulls timid, but whenever they find their position is well sustained by the facts in the way of a confirmation of what the south has been saying for the two months there will be a lively scramble for short cotton. At the same time it is well to be conservative, because disappointments have been many to those who have believed in a crop of moderate size. With even such a crop as we estimate of 7.4 maximum prices should be much higher. In our opinion, as we stated yesterday, the decline has been as much as perhaps it would have have been did the world know the crop was to be 7,750,000 bales, but the high crop estimates have yet to be realized. One important influence lacking is the buying by American spinners, and one reason that they has staid out of the market so long is that the large movement has justified 7,750,000-bale estimate, or even larger. Liverpool continues to take cotton freely and the American spinner may yet wake up to the fact that Europe has got the cotton and they will have to buy at higher prices. The amount to come to sight this week will be about 325,000 bales against 220,000 bales last year. Amount in sight tomorrow will be about 5,400,000 bales. Port receipts 38,000 bales against 22,000 bales last year and 31,657 bales in 1887. The Galveston News today says that cotton factors and buyers there and interior cotton merchants as well as Texas railroads agree in saying that 80 per cent of Texas' crop is marketed and that the amount yet to come forward they estimate only sufficient to make the crop of Texas 1,650,000 bales against 2,200,000 bales last year.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
December	7.48	7.57	7.47	7.54-55	7.44-46
January	7.48	7.56	7.46	7.55-56	7.45-46
February	7.53	7.64	7.53	7.64-65	7.54-55
March	7.65	7.73	7.63	7.73-74	7.63-64
April	7.72	7.82	7.72	7.81-82	7.71-72
May	7.81	7.90	7.80	7.89-90	7.80
June	7.89	7.98	7.89	7.97-98	7.87-89
July	7.93	8.04	7.93	8.03-04	7.93-94

Closed very steady; sales 127,300 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1893	1892	1893	1892	1893	1892
Saturday	45616	25459	24241	10129	1184411	1113102
Monday	41143	27717	12665	9796	1213.56	1134839
Tuesday	38573	41725	20273	48.9	1220966	1150507
Wednesday	89519	28284	28995	15107	1251034	1158548
Thursday	38737	22357	19794	1.092	1264765	1167567
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	229618	143542	106071	53983	....	....

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	7.15	July	7.73
February	7.29	August	....
March	7.39	September	....
April	7.48	October	....
May	7.57	November	....
June	7.65	December	7.11

Closed steady, sales 57,700 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, December 28.—A good demand for cotton in Liverpool from Manchester spinners is accepted as indicating a disposition on their part to secure something more than their ordinary consumption on the basis of present prices. This demand had the effect of causing a reaction in Liverpool, and that market closed steady at 1-64d advance over the closing quotations of yesterday. In the face of the heavy movement at the ports this is considered an excellent response to our weak market of the past six days, and under the influence of Liverpool buying and some local trade covering the market advanced until March contracts sold 7 points above last evening. At this point the absence of demand from outside buyers was noticeable and the market has eased until but half of the advance is retained. Receipts at the ports continue upon a scale not at all in keeping with the small supply held in the uncounted towns that are being received by all of the commission houses. At the interior towns estimates are current of 60,000, against 86,000 last week and 41,000 last year. Estimates of the interior movement for this week, however, are never accurate on account of the holiday movement, and these estimates are received with indifference. There is a general disposition on the part of the trade to close transactions previous to the close of the year, and outside of this demand there is little business doing, nor can there be expected to be any decided movement until the crop bears out the current reports. At New Orleans for tomorrow 9,000 to 10,000, against 9,600 last year and 8,600 last week. During the afternoon the absorption of cotton by one of the principal firms in the trade, which has been a feature of the transactions for several days, continues, and the market closes steady at 8 to 10 points above last evening's quotations. Some outside buying was noticeable and the market displayed an absence of any pressure to sell and an indisposition to go home over the holidays short of the market. Receipts are little less than the estimates, the deficiency being at the northern ports. Interior stocks at the four known towns are increased this week some 12,000 bales. The total increase last year at all the towns was 10,000 bales. From the action of the market today it is ready to advance should any favorable conditions present themselves.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, December 28.—The receipts today indicate that the port movement for the week will be about 265,000 bales against 159,000 bales for the same week last year. Liverpool being slightly higher there was rather better feeling here. March opened at 7.65, lost a couple of points and then became firmer. There was lively covering of shorts, especially towards the close, which was very steady at the highest of the day. The covering of shorts, however, has removed a certain amount of support from the market, and unless there be strong symptoms of a slackening in the receipts we fear that today's advance cannot be sustained. Trade is very bad and it is a question whether buyers can be found for the avalanche of cotton now coming into the ports. The market here is heavily overbought and on any further advance many holders will be glad of the chance to unload, still the natural desire of the shorts to secure their profits before the close of the year may give us higher prices tomorrow. In that case we should advise our friends who can sell out at a profit to do so, as the chances, in our opinion, are that we shall be lower next week. But it all depends upon the receipts.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

LIVERPOOL, December 28—12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot business moderate; middling uplands 4½; sales 12,000 bales; American 10,500; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 9,000; American 80,100; uplands low middling clause December and January delivery 4 7-64, January and February delivery 4 7-64; February and March delivery 4 8-64, 4 9-64, 4 8-64; March and April delivery 4 10-64; April and May delivery 4 12-64; May and June delivery 4 14-64; June and July delivery 4 17-64; July and August delivery —; futures opened steady with demand fair.

LIVERPOOL, December 28—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 4 7-64, sellers; December and January delivery 4 7-64, sellers; January and February delivery 4 7-64, buyers; February and March delivery 4 9-64, sellers; March and April delivery 4 11-64, sellers; April and May delivery 4 12-64, 4 13-64; May and June delivery 4 14-64, 4 15-64; June and July delivery 4 16-64, buyers; July and August delivery 4 18-64, 4 19-64; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, December 28—Cotton steady; sale 704 middling uplands 7 13-16; middling gulf 8 1-16; net receipts 851; gross 6,884; stock 223,426.

GALVESTON, December 28—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 7,793 bales; gross 7,793; sales 247, stock 181,386; exports coastwise 3,828.

NORFOLK, December 28—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 4,610 bales; gross 4,610; sales 700; stock 104,024; exports coastwise 4,244.

BALTIMORE, December 28—Cotton nominal; middling 7¾; net receipts none bales; gross 4,680; sales none; stock 42,400; exports to Great Britain 450; to continent 5,691, coastwise 2,000.

BOSTON, December 28—Cotton quiet; middling 7 13-16; net receipts 710 bales; gross 8,842; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, December 28—Cotton nominal; middling 7⅝; net receipts 267 bales; gross 287; sales none; stock 28,942.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28—Cotton quiet; middling 8 3-16; net receipts 14 bales; gross 14; stock 15,694.

SAVANNAH, December 28—Cotton steady; middling 7; net receipts 5,945 bales; gross 5,945; sales 1,000; stock 129,461; exports to continent 1,165; coastwise 3,817.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 12,692 bales; gross 13,167; sales 9,000, stock 370,918; exports to Great Britain 10,624; to France 1,195.

MOBILE, December 28—Cotton quiet; middling 7 1-16; net receipts 1,274 bales; gross 1,374; sales 500; stock 46,884; exports coastwise 616.

MEMPHIS, December 28—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅞; net receipts 1,692 bales; sales 150; shipments 2,705; stock 159,682.

AUGUSTA, December 28—Cotton steady; middling 7⅛; net receipts 359 bales; shipments 976; sales 615; stock 41,182.

CHARLESTON, December 28—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅛; net receipts 3,480 bales; gross 3,480; sales none; stock 93,495; exports coastwise 973.

HOUSTON, December 28—Cotton quiet; middling 7⅛; net receipts 2,457 bales; shipments 5,616; sales 42; stock 56,780.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 28.—Wheat reacted today after an early decline on free selling, which placed the low price record for May at a new figure, 64⅝c. The reaction was on good buying here and in St. Louis and the closing prices were about ½c higher than yesterday. Corn gained ½@¾c, oats a like amount and provisions closed higher for pork and ribs and unchanged for lard.

Yesterday's weakness in wheat continued at the opening today and May started ⅛c off at 64⅝c. It fluctuated between that figure and 64¾c for a time and began to slide down. Liverpool quoted a decline in futures and a private cablegram from there told of "anxious sellers." Chicago receipts were twenty-five cars over the estimate, and northwestern receipts were somewhat heavier. Minneapolis received 263 cars and Duluth ninety-six cars, making a total of 359 cars, compared with 300 cars on Thursday of last week. With this news offerings were free and the market continued to weaken until the foreign shipments for the week were given. They caused a temporary decline. They were given at 3,760,000 bushels from the Baltic, Australia, Argentine and other ports, and at 192,000 bushels from India. With last week's shipments of 2,600,000 bushels from this country, this made a total of 6,552,000 bushels, about 1,000,000 bushels less than the average weekly requirements of the importing countries. The sellers took one more fall out of the price after this bulge, and then the shorts began to take the offerings freely and the market firmed up with rapidly advancing prices. Late in the session St. Louis reported purchases of wheat in that market to go back to country mills, and that they only required higher water to send off a good deal of wheat, which was already placed for export. Prices held firm at the advance and May closed but ⅛c from the top figures of the day. May opened at 65⅝c, advanced ⅛c, lost ⅛c, then ⅛c, advanced ⅝c, sold down ⅜c, advanced ⅝c and reacted ⅛c to close at 65⅝c.

In sympathy with wheat and influenced by heavier receipts than expected, corn started at a decline. May opened ⅛c lower, at 38c, and after selling ⅛c lower reacted ⅛c on light estimated receipts for tomorrow and the later strength in wheat and closed but ⅛c from the days top figures at 38¼c.

Oats experienced an active session. The market opened easier with May ⅛c off at 29⅞c. A determined raid by shorts sent the price down ⅛@⅝c, but free bidding at the decline caused a reaction and May closed at yesterdays closing figure, 30c, while December and January each gained ⅛c, closing prices being at the top figures of the day.

The provision market opened easier on a decline of 5c in prices at the yards, a decrease in the packing for the week caused a reaction, and closing prices were nearly the top figures of the day. Compared with last night, January pork is 5c higher, January lard unchanged and May ribs 2½c higher.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Dow.	Close.
WHEAT—				
December	59⅛	60	59⅛	59⅝
May	64⅜	65¼	64⅜	65⅛
CORN—				
December	34¾	34¾	34¼	34⅜
January	34	34½	34	34⅜
May	38	38⅜	37⅞	38¼
OATS—				
December	27¾	28	27¾	28
January	27¾	28	27¾	28
May	29⅞	30	29⅞	29⅞
PORK—				
January	12 35	12 45	12 35	12 45
May	12 55	12 62½	12 55	12 62½
LARD—				
January	7 80	7 87½	7 80	7 87½
May	7 60	7 65	7 57½	7 65
SIDES—				
January	6 45	6 50	6 45	6 50
May	6 50	6 55	6 50	6 55

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

CHICAGO, December 28.—The feeling on the curb this morning was exceedingly weak and our opening was suggestive of a lower range of prices. From 64⅝@⅞ the market was sold down to 61⅝, more stop orders being executed, but around 64½ cents the feeling became steady, a great many having open orders at that figure, which created a demand larger than the supply. It was the general impression early that purchases made on the break would be a good thing for a scalp, yet there was some apprehension that the load, even around this low price, might prove too much for any substantial reaction. News has been very scarce, but what was received early was of a bearish character, especially from the northwest. Cash wheat up there had a severe set back and is now something over 1c. per bushel under May. This is caused by the increased farmers' deliveries. On the other hand, the milling demand in the winter wheat section has materially increased and it is reasonable to expect that this demand up in the northwest will again be good, owing to the decline in the market and a probable let up in the movement on account of the depression. Liverpool was reported steady, nominally unchanged to ¼d. higher. This was a partial surprise, as it was expected the market would show a severe break in consequence of ours Exports were encouraging, amounting to fully 372,000 bushels of wheat and flour reduced. Baltimore reports a good inquiry for exports, but shipments from sundry Baltic ports are still too large to please believers, amounting for the week to 3,952,000 bushels, while the present weather conditions are viewed as bearish. Reports from the winter wheat belt are to the effect that the warmth is maturing the plant a little too much for this time of year and a cold wave might prove detrimental. The close was firm.

Coarse grains suffered a temporary decline around the opening, liquidation probably being the cause, but at the decline the feeling became very firm, shorts covering freely. Exports of corn were very large, being 318,000 bushels.

Hog products opened a trifle lower on a lower market at the yards and 28,000 hogs. Offerings, however, were all taken and the market closed steady at about yesterday's prices.

PROVISIONS, GRAINS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, December 28, 1893.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 28—Flour—First patent $4.75 second patent $4.40; extra fancy $3.40; fancy $3.30; family $3.00. Corn—No. 1 white 57c; No. 2 white 56c; mixed 55c. Oats—Texas rust proof 50; white 44c; mixed 41c. Seed rye—Georgia 75@80. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy small bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 55c; bolted 54c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 90c; small sacks 90. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ₱ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ₱ cwt. Stock peas 60@65c ₱ bu; white 60@65c; lady 65@75. Boston beans $2.65@2.75 ₱ bu; Tennessee $1.75@2.00. Grits—Pearl $3.00.

NEW YORK, December 28—Flour steady. Wheat spot dull but steady; No. 2 red winter 63@65¾ in store and elevator; afloat 66⅜@69¾; options closed dull; No. 2 December 65½; January 65¾; February 66¾; May 70¼. Corn, spot steady; No. 2 in elevator 42¾; afloat 43¾@43½; options closed firm; December 42¼; January 42⅝; February 42¾; May 41⅝. Oats, spot quiet and steady; options closed steady; December and January 23½; May 31¾; spot No. 2 white 34¼@35; mixed western 34@35; do. white 35@41.

ST. LOUIS, December 28—Flour weak; patents $2.90@3.10; fancy $2.70@2.80; family $2.00@2.10. Wheat slid down 3c early, then advanced 2c and closed 4c above yesterday; No. 2 red cash 56½; December 55⅞; January 57; May 62¼. Corn went off ⅛c early and closed ⅛@⅜c above yesterday; No. 2 mixed cash 32¾; December 33¾; January 34; May 34½. Oats very dull; No. 2 cash and December 29c bid; May 30¼.

CINCINNATI, December 28—Flour stronger; family $2.05@2.15; fancy $2.55@2.70. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 59c. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 37. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed 30½.

CHICAGO, December 28—Flour weak; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 59⅝; No. 3 spring 60@61; No. 2 red 52⅞. No. 2 corn 34½. No. 2 oats 28.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 28—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 24.60c ₱ 100 lb cases. Lion 24.60c. Leverinz's 24.60c; Green—Extra choice 21½c; choice good 20½c; fair 19½; common 17½@18½. Sugar—Granulated 5½c; powdered 5½c; cutloaf 6½c; white extra C 4¾; New Orleans yellow clarified 4¼@4½; yellow extra C 3¾. Syrup—New Orleans choice 40c; prime 35@40c; common 27@30. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@80. Cloves 25@30. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 11c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Head 6c; good 5½c; common 4½c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; icecream $1.15; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Flats 13@14c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Mackerel—½ bbls. $6.00@8.50. Soap—Tallow, 100 bars, 75 lbs, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars, 60 lbs $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffin 11c; star 11c. Matches—4.00@4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 6 gross, $4.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; do. 1 lb packages, 5½c. cases, 1 lb 5½c; do 1 and ½ lbs 6c; do. ½ lbs 6½c. Crackers—XXX soda 5½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6½c; shell and excelsior 7; lemon cream 9; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 6½; French mixed 12@12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $5.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $2.25@3.50; W. W. oysters $1.75; L. W. $1.35; corn $2.50@3.50; tomatoes $2.00. Bal potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.5c @1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.25; ½ kegs $1.90; ¼ kegs $1.10. Shot—$1.55. ₱ sack.

NEW ORLEANS, December 28—Coffee firm; Rio ordinary to fair 19¾@20½. Sugar, open kettle firm; fully fair to prime 2 5-16@ 2 9-16; fair to good fair 2¾; common 2¾@2 5 16; centrifugals strong, plantation granulated 4 1-16 off do. 4@4 1-16; choice white 3 13-16@3⅞; off do. 3⅜@3¾; gray do. 2⅝@3 9-16; choice yellow clarified 3 7-16@3½; prime do. 3 5-16@3⅜; off do. 2 13-16@3¼; seconds 2¼@3 1-16. Molasses steady; open kettle choice 32; good prime to strictly prime 28@30; prime 25@27; fair to good fair 24@25; common to good common 22@25; centrifugals, choice 18@19; good prime to strictly prime 14@15; good fair to prime 10@13; good common to fair 8@9; inferior to good common 5@7. Louisiana syrup, new 26@29.

NEW YORK, December 28—Coffee, options closed barely steady and unchanged to 10 points up; No. 7 Rio December 17.10; January 17.05; March 16.35@16.40; May 15.90@15.95; July 15.50; September 15.25@15.30; spot Rio firm; No. 7 18¾@18½. Sugar, raw quiet but firm; fair refining 2½; centrifugal 96-test 3½; refined steady

HER IDEAL REALIZED

Dr. Hawthorne's Eulogy of Mrs. Abbott Yesterday Afternoon.

HER FUNERAL FROM THE FIRST BAPTIST

One of the Largest Congregations Ever Gathered Pays Respect to This Noble and Gifted Woman.

From the First Baptist church yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock occurred the funeral of Mrs. Belle K. Abbott, and seldom has a more impressive service been witnessed in this city.

In the congregation were recognized the representatives of every denomination, creed, and employment in the city. Every seat in the spacious auditorium was occupied, and the church was crowded to its utmost accommodation. It was a beautiful tribute to the life and character of this noble woman, and when the hour arrived for her funeral services yesterday afternoon, they all seemed to forget the claims of business and to vie with each other in paying respect to her memory.

Around the pulpit, in rich profusion, were arranged a multitude of floral offerings which seemed to indicate a return of spring while they gave assurance, at the same time, of that abundant entrance which Mrs. Abbott's soul had found, in 'that everlasting kingdom whose foliage is immortal.

Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, the pastor of the church, conducted the funeral services and his tribute to Mrs. Abbott was a tender and touching eulogy.

He referred to her literary talents and stated that among the contributions which had come from her pen were many that would vie with the finest productions of the land.

Her consecration, however, and the proof which her conduct evinced of the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, were the crowning graces of her life on earth as they formed her passport to the life eternal.

Entering the Church.

It was 3 o'clock when the rumble of carriages indicated to those who had gathered in the church the near approach of the funeral procession.

At this hour the sanctuary was crowded. Even the galleries were filled with sad faces that gazed with a look of sorrowful reverie upon the scene as the congregation thus sat in tearful waiting.

As the funeral procession entered the door of the church, the immense crowd arose and remained standing until the beautiful casket was placed in front of the pulpit.

In his prayer of invocation, which seemed to move the hearts of every one present, the pastor implored that God, in His infinite compassion, might bless the sorrowful event to the good of all who knew and honored the noble woman in whose memory so many friends had gathered.

Her Favorite Psalm.

After the prayer of invocation, the pastor, opening the Bible which rested on the pulpit in front of him, said:

"A favorite passage of scripture with our beloved sister was the 23d psalm. She delighted to read it on all occasions and it seemed to afford her infinite consolation whenever her heart was troubled."

He then proceeded to repeat the familiar words: "The Lord is my Shepherd. I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures. He leadeth me beside the still waters. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil."

This and other familiar passages of scripture were read, after which the pathetic and truthful hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," was rendered by the choir.

As the saddened strains of this beautiful hymn passed out of the sanctuary to mingle with the calm, soft light of the radiant December afternoon bright with the borrowed charm of an April day—the song seemed to acquire a new meaning as it led the congregation beyond the sorrowful scene in which so many were assembled and to give them, as it were, a glimpse into that beautiful beyond, whose sweetness to the soul of Mrs. Abbott had become "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Dr. Hawthorne's Eulogy.

Dr. Hawthorne, with a clear, distinct and sympathetic voice in which his feelings seemed to speak, began his eulogy of the woman who had figured so usefully and so long as a member of his congregation.

Dr. Hawthorne spoke as follows:

"For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."—Phil. i, 21.

The life of a human being is good or bad, high or two, beautiful or hideous, according to the ideal which he cherishes in his heart. In living we never rise above our own conception of life.

If we think of our life as destined, like the brute's, to terminate at the grave, we shall live only for objects that are sensuous and perishing. We cannot live in a manner worthy of ourselves and of the God who made us, without taking into our views and plans the unending years that lie beyond the grave. To be noble in thought and feeling and action, we must have a masterful consciousness of our personal immortality.

Besides this, we need to have a vivid conception and a deep and abiding sense of the relation of our own lives to other lives—to all human lives—and of the mighty and solemn responsibilities growing out of this relation. We need to know our relations to God, our dependence upon Him, our indebtedness to Him, and our accountability to him for all that we do and say and think and feel.

But the text leads us to speak of Christian life. What is a true Christian life? In the first place, it is a redeemed life. It is a life which Christ has ransomed from guilt, and ruin, and death, and attached to his own mighty, holy and happy life.

It is also a life in Christ. He takes our sins and gives us His righteousness. God looks upon us not as we are in ourselves, but as we are in Christ, clothed with His merit, bought with His blood and resting in His everlasting arms. "Our life is hid with Christ in God." Out of this relation come the most binding and far-reaching obligations—obligations of gratitude, praise, trust, obedience, service. The Christian who understands and realizes his relations to the Lord who bought him, and by whose daily grace he is kept in the favor and love of God, will "live not unto himself, but unto Him who died for him and rose again."

Day by day he will stand before his Divine Master and say, "Take me, Lord, and use me as Thou wilt. I lay all my plans at Thy feet, whatsoever Thou hast for me to do, give it into my hands. If there are those Thou wouldst have me help, send me to them, or send them to me. Take my time, my strength and my substance and use them as Thou wilt."

That is a true Christian life. That was Paul's life when he wrote, "For me to live is Christ." And that, I verily believe, was the life illustrated by our sister whose pulseless form lies in the casket.

In her conversation with me about personal religion, she often expressed her conception of what Christ had done for her, and what her purpose was to do for Him. Knowing how profoundly she recognized and appreciated the fact that her salvation was all of grace, I would sometimes repeat in her hearing an old hymn that so well expressed what she felt:

"Amazing grace! how sweet the sound!
That saved a wretch like me;
I once was lost, but now I'm found;
Was blind, but now I see.

"'Twas grace that taught my heart to fear,
And grace my fears relieved;
How precious did that grace appear,
The hour I first believed.

Through many dangers, toils and snares,
I have already come.
'Tis grace has brought me safe thus far,
And grace will lead me home."

As she listened to these words her face seemed to glow with an unearthly brightness, indicating her joyous appreciation of the sentiments they expressed.

More than any person I have ever met, she magnified the doctrine that all true Christian living is by the power of the indwelling Christ—Christ in us, the hope of glory. More than any Christian I have ever known, she distrusted self and relied upon the guidance of God's wisdom and the support of God's power.

A favorite passage of scripture with her was, "In everything, by prayer, make known your requests unto God." In everything she felt her dependence upon God, and she rejoiced in believing that God was pleased to have her bring her minutest cares, trials and needs to him.

I often discussed the subject of Christian consecration with her. Her conception of it included the complete surrender of one's whole life and being to Christ. I believe that she realized her own ideal. I do not mean that she was free from error and sin, but I do mean that she reached that stage of spiritual growth and exaltation and power where she could joyfully render any service to which her Master called her and endure with meekness and patience any hardship or humiliation connected with the discharge of her Christian duties.

She felt that it was her special mission to care for the poor, the obscure, the neglected and the despised, and lovingly, patiently, faithfully and joyfully did she minister to their necessities. During the first years of my ministry in Atlanta she spent a large share of her time in helping me to become acquainted with the hundreds of families whose misfortunes deprived them of the privileges of the sanctuary. Returning from some hut of poverty, gloom, and grief, she would remind me of the words, "It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting." I have sometimes been amazed at her righteous ingenuity and tact in finding relief for destitute and distressed people. When my own resources were exhausted, and there was not a dollar left of the church's poor fund, I have gone to her with a list of families in need and she would promptly copy the names and numbers, and say to me in the most cheerful manner, "I will visit these people and see that they are provided for." And not in one instance did she fail to procure the needed relief.

In looking after the neglected classes she found a group of Chinamen, who, though willing to receive instruction, were totally ignorant of the gospel. Pitying their condition and yearning for the joy of leading them into the kingdom of truth and grace, she called to her aid a few kindred spirits and organized in the basement of this church a Sunday afternoon Bible school for Chinamen. This school has been in existence four or five years. Bestowing upon it the best thought and energy of her consecrated life, she made it a success. All of these Chinamen have become enthusiastic students of the Bible, and a few of them declare their acceptance of Jesus Christ as their Savior. In many ways they have expressed their appreciation of her labors in their behalf and during her sickness they made numerous and beautiful manifestations of the tenderest sympathy. None to whom she ministered will be more deeply and painfully afflicted by her death than these poor Chinamen. On last Christmas morning they went to her sick room and presented to her a Chinese banner, on which were inscribed these words: "This banner is presented to Mrs. Belle K. Abbott as a token of our appreciation for the kind interest she manifested in strangers in a strange land. May her God be our God."

Her many contributions to the daily press and her published volumes furnish abundant evidence of her intellectual strength and culture. Had she given to literary work half the time which she spent in providing relief for the poor and suffering, she would have stood in the front rank of southern authors. In choosing this career of self-denial she obeyed the promptings of her Christ-loving heart and ere this she has heard from the lips of her ascended Master the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

"More than once," says a distinguished writer, "in the scriptures, the lives of God's people in this world are compared to the dew. There may be other points of analogy, but especially noteworthy is the quiet manner in which the dew performs its ministry. It falls silently and imperceptibly. It makes no noise. No one hears its dropping. It chooses the darkness of the night, when men are sleeping—and when no one can witness its beautiful work. It covers the leaves with clusters of pearls. It steals into the bosom of the flower and leaves a new cupful of sweetness there. It pours itself down among the roots of the grasses and tender herbs and plants. In the morning there is new life and fresh beauty everywhere. The fields are green, the gardens are more fragrant and all nature glows and sparkles with a new splendor."

In this I find a suggestion as to the manner in which this Christian woman did the best work of her life. In doing that work she preferred that her influence should be felt, rather than that it should be seen and heard. Her best gifts were scattered so silently and secretly that no one in this life will ever know by what hand they were dropped.

"To die is gain." Our sister loved to think of Christ's redemption as a complete restoration of all the beauty, physical, intellectual and moral, which humanity lost in the fall.

Artists have tried to reproduce the Beauty of Eve by gathering from many human forms fragments of loveliness and combining them all in one. They point to certain remains of ancient Greek sculpture, as presenting, as nearly as human skill can do it, the restored beauty of creation.

How far art may have succeeded in achieving its aim, we do not know. "We cannot tell whether the Apollo Belvedere is, or is not, a restored Adam, or whether the Venus de Medici fairly represents the beauty of Eve; but we do know that all Christian life is growth toward perfect beauty." In heaven we shall wear the spotless image of our glorified Lord. The promise is that he will change even our vile bodies, and fashion them like unto His own glorious body. "This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal put on immortality." "We shall awake in His likeness." In all the elements of being, body, mind, and spirit, "We shall be like Him." As death brought her to the realization of this blessed hope, verily, for our sister, to die was gain.

Some parents die and leave their children nothing but money. This woman left to her children a legacy, in comparison with which all material wealth is worthless and contemptible. She left an unsullied name. She left a record of fidelity to family, neighbors, country and God. She left an example of devotion to the true, the beautiful, the good, which, if her loved ones will follow it, will lead them to virtue, honor, and happiness in this life, and imperishable glory in the next.

A true wife, a good mother, a devoted sister, a loyal friend, a faithful Christian, she served her generation according to the will of God, died serenely amid the benedictions of a grateful world, and received "an abundant entrance into the everlasting kingdom of her Lord and Savior."

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night, sweats, etc., should try them.

A French Swindler.

The Marquis de Rays, a remarkable French character, who has just died, is said to be the man who suggested to Alphonse Daudet his amusing "Port-Tarascon." The marquis conceived the idea of forming a colony at Port Breton, in Oceania. With the aid of fallacious circulars he succeeded in obtaining funds for the realization of his fantastic enterprise. Unfortunately he put most of them into his own pocket and spent the remainder in sending to the imaginary colony a number of his victims, who died there of starvation. Prosecuted for swindling, he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

"With fairest flowers while summer lasts
We will sweeten their sad graves."

Children cry for
Cheney's Expectorant

What to do with Milk Pails!

Clean them with Pearline. You can't get them so thoroughly sweet and pure in any other way. "The box and barrel churn are not hard to keep clean. A little hot water and a little Pearline will clean any churn or do away with any bad odor."—*The Dairy World*, Chicago.

Perhaps you think that some of the imitations of Pearline, that you'd be afraid to use in washing clothes, would do just as well in work like this. They wouldn't hurt tinware, certainly. But they wouldn't clean it, either, half as well as Pearline — besides, "don't play with the fire." 400

MACON'S CLEVER COON

He Is an Artist at Stealing Cotton, It Seems.

SPECIMENS OF WORK CHARGED TO HIM

He Played Macon and Then Came to Atlanta and Practiced His Hand—Will Be Carried Back to Macon.

Burrell Champion is a thief who makes a specialty of cotton. It is a business principle of his to take nothing besides the fleecy staple or commercial paper given in exchange for it. He finds this line of robbery peculiarly remunerative.

A sudden retirement from active business was forced upon Champion yesterday, the police having intervened to stop his prosperous operations. This interference of the minions of the law was not a whit too soon, and not until he had built up a state reputation for clever and artistic thieving. He will be carried to Macon early this morning to answer to several charges of stealing cotton, although a bad charge stands against him in this city.

Champion was raised in the cotton fields, and probably derived his love for dealing in the fleecy lint from early associations. Notwithstanding his early association with cotton in the relation of an agriculturist, he has evoluted into a shrewd and swell-looking coon, with a jolly air.

Champion lived in Macon for several months, and acquired considerable local fame as a cotton thief in that city. His thefts in that line are said to be very numerous, and the police have the records of several, one or two of which have been settled. He will be prosecuted on at least two of the others.

He was arrested in Macon a few weeks ago, but with characteristic shrewdness, slipped through the fingers of the Central City authorities by settling one of the cases pending against him. One case in which he will be prosecuted is that of stealing two bales of cotton from a countryman early in the present season. He approached the countryman on a street crowded with wagons loaded with cotton, and calling the owner of the cotton by name, told him that his sister was dangerously ill and he was wanted at her bedside at once. He said he had been sent to notify him and would attend to his team and cotton while he was at his sister's bedside.

The unsuspecting countryman hurried off, and when he returned an hour later, his wagon and cotton were gone. After searching around, he found the wagon, minus the cotton. Champion is also accused of stealing a check from Mr. Price, a cotton broker. The check was for some cotton. Also a charge of stealing a check from Mr. Davis, another cotton broker, is held against him.

The Macon police made it so warm for Champion that he slipped out of the city and came to Atlanta. The Atlanta police department was notified to arrest Champion, but he could not be located. He was in the city but a few days, however, before he showed his hand.

On Mitchell street he accosted a green country negro seated on a bale of cotton. The negro was waiting for the owner of the cotton, who had come up on the train from East Point, to put in his appearance. Champion engaged the negro in conversation, and told him that the owner of the cotton was waiting for him at the capitol, and kindly proffered his services in the care of the wagon while the darky was gone. The negro hurried off, and Champion drove the cotton to a warehouse and sold it. When the country darky returned, he had some difficulty in tracing the cotton, but he soon found the mule and wagon wandering about on the street. This case was also reported to the police, but the negro could not be located.

Champion was found and arrested yesterday by Mounted Officer Hudson. Chief Butner, of Macon, was notified, and last night, Lieutenant McCluskey, of the Macon police force, reached the city with a warrant for Champion. He will return with his prisoner this morning.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BLANK BOOKS
And Office Supplies.
Now is the time to open a new set of books for the New Year; remember we have a full line of blank books of all kinds and can save you money, for the goods must be sold. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, No. 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

Thieves Run Down at Adairsville.

Adairsville, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—For some time this community has suffered from the depredations of thieves and burglars. Poultry and clover seed were the favorite articles stolen. A few nights ago $50 worth of clover seed was stolen. The sacks were identified at Rome and Oscar Burch was arrested. He confessed and implicated two men, named Mathis and Wilkins. They carried on a systematic stealing and went heavily armed. Mathis and Wilkins escaped. It is suspected that they robbed a country store last night.

Scientific Facts.

Prof. Johnson of Yale College says: "Butterine is free from the tendency to change and taint, which speedily renders a large proportion of butter unfit for human food." Good butter is desirable when fresh, but it turns rancid very quickly.

SILVER CHURN BUTTERINE,

containing no butyric acid, is sweet and always remains so. Therefore, Silver Churn Butterine is preferable as an article of food. Our Silver Churn trade mark on each wrapper is a guarantee of excellence.

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As soon as it rains shade trees, fruit trees, ornamental and flowering trees and shrubs, roses, etc. The best and cheapest can be had from

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Fair dealings and bottom prices.
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SMART BUYERS
RESPONDED FREELY

To our last week's offer and saved money. In order to give those who could not come a chance to do the same we offer until New Year:

With Each Boy's (knee pants) Suit or Overcoat. A FINE TIE AND A BOW AND ARROW FREE.
With Each Boys' (long Pants) Suit or Overcoat. A COLUMBIAN 1-2 DOLLAR Worth $1 at the mint. FREE.
With Each Man's Suit or Overcoat. A FINE HAT FREE.

STOCK TAKING THIS WEEK.

That means the "GREATEST BARGAINS" of the season to purchasers. A Merry Xmas and Happy New Year to all. With thanks for patronage bestowed on us in the past.
We remain yours, for Good Clothing,

Eiseman & Weil
MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS,
3 Whitehall Street
Lowest Price in Plain Figures to All.

A Grave Fault.

The Tendency of Many People to Procrastinate.

A Habit That Is Prone to Lead to Life-Long Difficulty.

One of the worst faults of mankind is procrastination. We are continually putting off until another time things that ought to be done at once. This fault grows on people and finally becomes second nature, valuable time is thus lost, and it is only some startling occurrence, some striking example of the folly of procrastination that leads one to reform in this respect.

Bad as is the effect of this evil habit upon the one who practices it, it is tenfold worse for the innocent sufferers through another's fault. With them there is too often no reparation, and the good once lost through procrastination can never be regained.

Take, for instance, persons who are suffering from disease, especially those forms of delicate diseases peculiar to men and women and are private in their nature. Such diseases, if not attended to at once, often cause untold misery; if taken at once, and treated by expert and skilful specialists, all danger, worry and trouble is generally avoided. Dr. Hathaway & Co., the eminent specialists of this city, are considered to be the leading and most successful in the treatment and cure of all such diseases. If you place your case into their hands you can rest assured of satisfactory results and an honest opinion given of your trouble.

Cases not cured or improperly treated by other physicians especially solicited.

SPECIALTIES—
Syphilis,
Nervous Debility,
Strictures,
Hydrocele,
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Psoriasis,
Moles,
Birth Marks,
Superfluous Hair,
Eczema,
Pimples,
Ulcers,
Piles,
Catarrh and
Diseases of Women.

Consultation and examination free and confidential.

Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22 1-2 S. Broad st., Rooms 34 and 35, Inman Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blanks—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases. If you do not wish to address Dr. Hathaway & Co., simply write lock box 69, Atlanta, Ga.

PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall St., and 7 Mitchell St., and Branch Store 201 Peters St.

In addition to his large and varied stock is now receiving and has on hand a large supply of Fireworks, such as Fire Crackers, Cannon Crackers, Torpedoes, Skyrockets, Roman Candles, Christmas Candles, etc. All of the above goods, as well as many others, he keeps at his branch and main stores.

And at his Whitehall street store he has a large assortment of the best Wines and Liquors that can be found in the city of Atlanta or any other city. They consist of Fine Imported Sherry, Port and Madeira Wines, French Brandy, Holland Gin, Irish Whisky, Jamaica Rums, Dublin Porter, English Ale, and his stock of American Whisky, Brandies, Gins, Rums and Wines is complete and of the very best kind—all as low as the lowest for such qualities as they are.

Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Loaded and Unloaded Shells, Cartridges blank and loaded.

Terms cash.

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IF

An if often proves an unsurmountable obstacle. Here's one: "If you can duplicate QUALITY and price don't bother to come to us," but you can't, so come for SATISFACTORY clothes, hats, furnishings. The fellow who wears 'em is the judge, and he makes up his mind after the goods are worn out. The goods do all the talking. We're not there to argue the case, consequently buy clothes, hats, furnishings, that talk right. Ours all say, "we're what you want to wear."

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SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S Business College.
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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c., taught by specialists. 12 Teachers. Time Short. Instruction Thorough. More than 700 graduates in positions in Atlanta. Catalogues free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S BUS. COLL. Kiser Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH
Taught by native teachers. Trial lessons free.
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Southern Shorthand
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Business University.
"The Grand," Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga., January 2, 1894. New and elegant quarters, new furniture, new and improved methods. Has over 6,000 graduates in position, or three times as many as any other business college in the south.
Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy and English taught.
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We throw on the market for this week $8,000 worth of elegant fancy plush and leather goods in comb and brush sets, workboxes, collar and cuff sets, albums, manicure sets, handkerchief and glove sets, cologne cases, jewel cases, mirrors, writing desks, hatracks, towel racks, pocketbooks, card cases and thousands of other fancy novelties. The entire lot to go—price or no price! Don't buy until you see us. Your price is ours.

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NECKWEAR, KID GLOVES, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK SUSPENDERS, SILK UMBRELLAS, WALKING CANES, ETC., ETC.
Everything handsome—everything stylish—everything cheaper than the same grades elsewhere.
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We guarantee to cure the opium, morphine, laudanum and paregoric habits in fifteen days or no pay for treatment, board nor attention, no matter how long followed nor quantity taken, nor how many failures may have been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our treatment is harmless and leaves the patient with no need of opium in any form or any substitute. Sanitarium at Salt Springs, near Austell, Ga. Correspondence confidential. Drs. Nelms's Guarantee Opium Cure Company, or Lock Box 3, Austell, Ga. oct1-2m

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THE GRAND.
Friday and Saturday, December 29 and 30, and Saturday Matinee.
A Great Event!
First appearance in six years of the favorite actress,
MARIE WAINWRIGHT
Under the Direction of Julian Magnus.
Friday ..... "THE SOCIAL SWIM."
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Presented with Georgeous Costumes and a Superb Company. No increase of prices.
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Monday and Tuesday, January 1st and 2d. Matinee Monday—New Year's Day.
THE ALGERIAN
(Direct from Daly's New York Theater.)
A comedy opera in three acts. Music by Reginald DeKoven; book by Glen MacDonough; with the dainty and charming
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and a large and capable company. Beautiful scenery. Handsome Costumes. Large and pretty chorus.
Prices, $1.50 to 25 cents; Matinee, $1 to 25 cents.

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One solid week, commencing Christmas Day, Monday, December 25th.
Grand Holiday Attraction. Matinee every day.
The Little Queen of Comedy,
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FRIDAY MATINEE,
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FRIDAY NIGHT AT 8:15,
LITTLE EGYPTIAN.
Matinee prices, 10c and 20c.; night prices 10, 20 and 30c. Sale of seats commences Saturday morning at 9 o'clock at Beermann's, corner Peachtree and Decatur streets.
Different play at every performance.

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Scientific Opticians,
54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice, set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

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Who will lend you money on watches, jewelry, diamonds, pistols, clothing, musical instruments or anything of value. All transactions strictly confidential.
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LAST OF THE YEAR.

Important Meeting of the Board of Education Yesterday.

TWO NEW RULES WERE ADOPTED

Report of the Superintendent—The Old Board Adjourns and a New One Is Organized.

The last meeting of the old board of education was held yesterday afternoon.

Immediately thereafter, with Mayor Goodwin in the chair, the new board was organized, which will be the same as it was last year.

The officers of the old board, who will be retained in the new one, are Hon. D. A. Beatie, president; Colonel W. S. Thomson, vice president, and Major W. F. Slaton, secretary of the board and superintendent of the public schools of the city.

The arrangement of the different committees for the ensuing year was deferred.

This was due to the fact that two members on the board are yet to be elected from West End. As soon as these members have qualified the president will then be ready to make his appointments for the year.

The Meeting in Full.

As this was the last meeting of the year there was a full attendance of the members yesterday afternoon.

Hon. D. A. Beatie presided and the following members answered to the call of the roll: Messrs. Inman, Hammond, Lowry, Beatie, Hendrix, Thomson, Kontz, Bray, Mayson, Hulsey and Goodwin.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The report of the superintendent, in which nearly all of the important ideas to be incorporated in his annual report are anticipated, was also read and ordered to be filed.

This report is an interesting document, and for the benefit of the public it is given substantially in full.

Major Slaton's Report.

The following is the report:

"To the Honorable Board of Education: Were I to make a full report to you at this meeting I would embrace very much of what will go into print in my annual report, which will be printed and read hereafter. I shall, therefore, condense and only report points of interest to your body.

"The schools have been larger and more prosperous during the year 1893 than ever before. Two new schools, the Formwalt and the Williams, have been added to our white grammar schools, and together with all other schools in the city, both white and colored, have been well-nigh filled.

"I do not think that a new grammar school should be built during the coming year. All applicants for seats in the schools have been accommodated, except about 120, and they are mainly very small children, belonging to the first grade and have not suffered from being kept over.

"The Girls' High school has enrolled during the year 597 pupils and can accommodate no more, should there be other applicants, and non-residents applying to this school will have to be excluded in order to make room for girls residing in the city. The number of teachers employed in this school is twelve.

"The Boys' High school has added another grade and enrolled 268 pupils, with five teachers. This school has been prosperous during the year—more so than at any time in its history.

"Your white day grammar schools number 14 and your night school, 1. Their seating capacity is 6,580. They have enrolled during the year 8,015 pupils; the number of teachers engaged in them is 130. The number of your colored schools is 5. The number enrolled in them is 2,360, with forty teachers. The enrollment in all of the schools, white and colored, for the year is 11,240, while the total seating capacity in all the schools is 9,207. The average per cent of attendance in the Girls' High school is 95.5, and for the colored grammar schools, 95.3. The general average for all the schools in the city is 93.4. I doubt if a city the size of Atlanta in the United States will make a better showing. Last year we were next best in attendance in the United States. Our enrollment this year shows an increase of 840 over that of last year. The estimated value of the school property for last year was $384,030. This year, with the two new schools added, it is $420,000. The amount of non-resident tuition collected and placed in the hands of the city treasurer for the year is $1,858.

About West End.

"The ex-president of the West End board of trustees asks me the following question: What tuition shall non-residents pay to the West End schools? Shall pupils who are now in the West End school, who reside in the city proper, be required to pay tuition as heretofore, or shall they be continued in that school free? Will the limits of the school district be prescribed by your body? That the answers to these questions be published in the Saturday papers so that all who are interested may know. Shall the old pupils in the West End school be required to be vaccinated before the 1st of January or shall the new pupils be required to be vaccinated, and the old pupils before the 1st of September. Respectfully submitted. W. F. SLATON,

"Superintendent."

The committee on buildings reported that all of the schools were in good condition and thoroughly fumigated.

The committee on teachers reported the resignation of Mrs. Bass, assistant principal of Gray school, and also that of the seventh grade teacher. The election of Miss Maddox as assistant principal and Miss Atkinson to fill the seventh grade was recommended.

New Rules Adopted.

This committee also reported the following rules to be known as rules No. 70 and 71, which were adopted:

"Teachers who are tardy or absent from school or normal classes must report their excuses to the board of education in writing. Default in compliance with this rule may operate a suspension or dismissal in the discretion of the board.

"Pupils are prohibited from smoking during the school hours or upon the school premises, and teachers are required to enforce the rule. A persistent violation of this rule may operate a suspension or dismissal in the discretion of the board.

"W. M. BRAY,

"Chairman Committee on Rules."

A petition asking for the transfer of certain teachers was referred to the committee on teachers with power to act.

On motion the rule in regard to examinations was so changed as to make all who attempt to cheat as guilty as those who succeed in the undertaking.

The old board then adjourned. When the new one was organized an able and earnest address was delivered by Mr. Beatie, the newly elected president of the board.

WEST END.

Is Now Included in Atlanta's Public School System.

When the public schools of the city open next Tuesday morning, the children of West End will be included in the general system.

Two members will be elected to serve on the board of education from that part of the city, and as soon as these members have been selected, the work of the new board, for the ensuing year, will begin.

After the adjournment of the old board yesterday afternoon there followed immediately an organization of the new one. The complete organization, however, including the appointment of committees, was deferred until after the West End members have been duly qualified.

Several Questions Answered.

At the meeting of the board of education yesterday afternoon a number of questions were presented to the board relative to the schools in West End, and their relationship to the public school system of Atlanta.

These questions are as follows:

What tuition shall non-residents pay to the West End school?

Heretofore they have paid $1 per month to both the high and grammar school departmnts.

The answer to this question, as made by a committee of the board, is this: The tuition for non-resident pupils will be the same as that now paid by non-resident pupils who attend the public schools of Atlanta, $2.50 per month.

In answer to the second question: Shall pupils who are now in the West End school, who reside in the city proper, be required to pay tuition as heretofore, or shall they be continued in that school free? the committee replies that no pupil residing in the city of Atlanta shall be compelled to pay tuition.

The limits of the school district for West End will be the seventh ward, including all of the children who now attend the school until the boundaries can be more exactly defined.

The pupils who are now in school, in regard to the question of vaccination, will have to vaccinated within the next thirty days, and all new pupils will have to be vaccinated before they enter the school.

Such is, in substance, the reply of the board of education as made yesterday to the questions sent in by the old board of West End. The matter was referred to a special committee, with Colonel W. M. Bray as chairman.

Now that West End is a part of the general system, the public schools of Atlanta will acquire additional strength and popularity.

AT THE THEATERS.

Archie Boyd pleased two audiences, matinee and night, yesterday. There is no action in "The Country Squire," and not much else except a study of country character. Boyd announces that he made the character of Joshua Whitcomb famous, believing, I presume, that the people of the south never heard of Den Thompson. The play isn't as attractive as "The Old Homestead," and the young lady with the saw-filing could be spared.

At the Edgewood, the Mabel Paige Company is giving very fair performances at low prices, and her audiences seem to enjoy her thoroughly. Two performances are given daily and the patronage so far has been good.

At the Edgewood.

Mabel Paige and her comedy company presented at the Edgevood Avenue last evening "A Spanish Romance" before a splendid house.

The little actress appeared to exceptionally fine advantage in the role of Lauretta, and made a decided hit. Mr. O'Connor gave satisfaction in the role he essayed, as did little Jimmie Pomeroy, the little fellow who acted the part of the page. The comedy is principally one of a compilation of specialties, which includes catchy songs and dances. The audience was highly delighted with the performance, judging from the applause which it gave.

This afternoon a charming bill will be presented, and it is safe to say that the house will be crowded.

At popular prices the Paige Company has done one of the largest businesses of the theatrical season, and at every performance the Edgewood is well filled. It plainly shows to what extent the company and its repertoire is liked in the city.

Marie Wainwright Tonight.

Miss Marie Wainwright and her brilliant company, headed by such accomplished players as Barton Hill, Louise Muldener and Nathaniel Hartwig, will tonight present at the Grand a fascinating and sparkling comedy-drama of life among the fashionable "400" in New York, written expressly for her by Clyde Fitch, the able author of "Beau Brummell" and "A Masked Ball." Miss Wainwright has recently concluded a remarkably successful engagement in New Orleans, and her tour through the south has been one continued triumph. The Louisville Courier-Journal said:

"A peculiar charm has always characterized the personality of Marie Wainwright, affecting to some extent all estimates of her acting. Intelligent, conscientious and well-schooled as she is, it is small wonder that she has always given her roles, whether in Shakespearian comedy or whatever else she attempted, an able and pleasing presentation. She is not a great actress—for that matter she has never professed to be one—yet that characteristic spoken of has made her work more welcome than that of some who rank above her. Her peculiarity is difficult to describe. It is shown in the tone of her voice, in her smile, in little touches of manner. It lies mainly, perhaps, in a sweet womanliness that is evident in look, word and gesture, and it is this more than all else which has made her a favorite. She is always welcome in Louisville, and last night was greeted at Macauley's by a large audience."

At the matinee tomorrow "Frou Frou," at night, "Man and Wife."

"The Algerian" and Tempest.

Miss Tempest has never apeared in this city, in fact her present engagement makes her first appearance in this section of the country, but her name and reputation as a singer of comic opera roles is so well known to us that we must feel assured that a hearty reception awaits her on her coming appearance.

"The Algerian" has been the leading operatic event for some time past in New York city, where it was presented at Daly's theater. It is in three acts and by Reginald DeKoven, the successful composer of "Robin Hood" and "The Fencing Master," and Glen MacDonough, a rising and brilliant young author, who wrote "A Prodigal Father" and "Delmonico's at Six."

Marie Tempest will be seen in the role of Countess de Milvil, an ex-opera bouffe singer, which she sings and acts with that perfect ease, grace and chic that has made her the popular operatic queen she is. The locale of "The Algerian" affords an opportunity for picturesqueness in scenery and costume, which has been improved by the management.

"The Algerian" will open its engagement here with a matinee on Monday, New Year's Day.

"Lost Paradise."

Colonel W. H. Strickland, one of the veterans of the profession, was here yesterday, looking out for Frohman's "Lost Paradise." The company is in New Orleans this week and is doing a splendid business. The "Lost Paradise" is spoken of in highest terms by the New Orleans papers, both the play and its interpretation by the Frohman company, headed by Forrest Robinson and Mabel Bert.

The Mojeska Engagement.

The dramatic event of the year is the visit of Modjeska. She is one of the few really great people left to the stage and this will be her last visit to Atlanta. She will appear here in "Mary Suart," "As You Like It" and "Magda." A rare treat is in store for Atlanta next week.

Ceacham's Pills cure sick headache.

Dyspepsia in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Nerve Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress, but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

Of All Kinds at Receiver's Sale.

We have a complete line of office stationery that must be sold, as we are compelled to realize the cash on same. G. T. Osborn, Receiver for John M. Miller, 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

Her Husband Accused.

Barboursville, Ky., December 28.—The death of Mrs. Louisa Armstrong this morning caused a sensation. About ten minutes before she expired she accused her husband of giving her a drink of poisoned water. Armstrong did not deny the charge until after he was arrested for murdering his wife. Durind her illness, Mrs. Armstrong told intimate friends that her husband had repeatedly threatened to poison her. The stomach will be examined by physicians.

A world of misery is implied in the words "Sick Headache." A world of relief is wrapped up in a twenty-five cent box of

Beecham's Pills

(Tasteless)

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

"Oh, these Advertisements Tire me."

Some advertisements do have that tendency. So do some people, and some books. Nevertheless bright people understand that the advertising columns now-a-days carry valuable information about things new and good. Such is

Cottolene

The New Vegetable Shortening

Common sense teaches that a pure vegetable product must be more wholesome than hog's grease.

Cottolene

is part cotton seed oil and part beef suet, refined and purified by the most effective process known. It is more economical than lard for every use, and imparts a delicate, palatable flavor to food. Ask your grocer for the

Genuine COTTOlene.

Made only by

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,

CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS.

20 Years of marvelous success in the treatment of MEN and WOMEN.

Dr. W. W. Bowes

ATLANTA, GA.,

SPECIALIST IN

Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Skin Diseases.

VARICOCELE and Hydrocele permanently cured in every case.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, despondency, effects of bad habits.

STERILITY, IMPOTENCE.—Those desiring to marry, but are physically incapacitated, *quickly restored.*

Blood and Skin diseases, Syphilis and its effects, Ulcers and Sores.

Urinary, Kidney and Bladder trouble. Enlarged Prostate.

Urethral Stricture permanently cured without cutting or caustics, *at home,* with no interruption of business.

Send 6c. in stamps for book and question list. Best of business references furnished. Address Dr. W. W. Bowes, 2½ Marietta St. Atlanta, Ga.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are the natural blood purifiers.

The blood is oxidized in the lungs, but it is purified (freed of poison) in the kidneys.

If the kidneys are deranged they cannot keep the blood pure and healthy.

And if the blood is not kept pure, the whole system becomes poisoned and deranged.

Having few nerves of sensation, disease may exist in the kidneys and yet give no pain.

Some of the evidences of diseased kidneys are high-colored, scalding urine, brick dust deposit, uric acid in the blood, puffiness under the eyes, swelling of the abdomen, ankles and legs, tube casts in the urine, dryness of the skin, pallor of the face, cold extremities, palpitation of the heart, nervousness, neuralgic pains, rheumatism, fickle appetite, headache, dark, muddy urine, etc., indicate the need of

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

Any of the above symptoms at first may be slight, but they should not be neglected. They point to kidney trouble, and left to develop may terminate in Bright's disease. Sold by all druggists.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and

Ask for CARTER'S and see you get

C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

Attention, Smokers.

All smokers will admit that nothing affords more pleasure than a rich "Havana" cigar after a fine Christmas dinner. Fully appreciating the wants of my customers, I have imported a special stock of select "Havana" cigars for the holidays, which are now displayed at the Big Bonanza Cigar Store, 17 Peachtree street. Being a direct importer, there is no middle man's profit, therefore, I can make you rock-bottom prices. Among my celebrated handmade Cuban goods might be mentioned "La Corona," "La Fama," "Planta Perfecto," "El Conqueror," "Cuesta's Concha," "Fina Especial," "El Progresso" and numerous other brands of equally fine quality. These goods are being received fresh every week from my factory at Port Tampa, Fla.

As to quality there need be no comment, as their merits are known throughout the land. My stock of imported French and English Briar and Meerschaum pipes cannot be excelled. Neither can my stock of chewing and smoking tobacco be excelled. All of these goods may be had at my wholesale and retail establishment, Big Bonanza Cigar Store, 17 Peachtree street. Give me a call and I will not fail to please you in every instance.

A. L. CUESTA, Proprietor.
A. G. BALLARD, Manager.
dec 17—fri tue thur

TRADE MARK

CURE YOURSELF!

If troubled with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, Spermatorrhœa or any unnatural discharge ask your druggist for a bottle of Big G. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. Non-poisonous and guaranteed not to stricture.

The Universal American Cure.

Manufactured by The Evans Chemical Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

U. S. A.

BIG G

CIRC

$1.00

CITY MARSHAL'S SALES

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. CITY OF ATLANTA.—As marshal of the city of Atlanta, I will sell before the courthouse door of Fulton county, within the lawful hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in January next, the parcels of property hereinafter described, which have been levied on by me under executions in favor of the city of Atlanta against the owners of each of said parcels of property, the tenants in possession of each of said parcels of property having been legally notified of such levies, to-wit:

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 2, land lot 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 402 5-10 feet on the north side of Georgia avenue, between Capitol avenue and Crew street, and running back ten feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining Jenkins on Capitol avenue and Bomar on Crew street. Levied on as the property of Capital City bank, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said lot and against said Capital City bank for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Georgia avenue with granite blocks, lawfully chargeable to said lot.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 211 5-10 feet on the north side of Georgia avenue, between Capitol avenue and Crew street, and running back 10 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bomar on Crew street and Capital City Land and Improvement Company on Georgia avenue. Levied on as the property of Capital City Land and Improvement Company to satisfy a fi. fa. against said Capital City Land and Improvement Company and said property for the cost of curbing the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 213 7-10 feet on the north side of Georgia avenue, between Capitol avenue and Crew street, and running back 10 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Jenkins on Capitol avenue and Capital City Land and Improvement Company on Georgia avenue. Levied on as the property of Capital City Land and Improvement Company to satisfy a fi. fa. against said Capital City Land and Improvement Company and said property for the cost of curbing the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 78, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 296 feet on Marietta street, corner of Simpson street, to railroad, and running back 350 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as Nos. 354 to 382 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Rahner. Levied on as the property of William H. Brenner, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said William H. Brenner and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 47, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 154 feet on Jackson street, between Currier street and Forest avenue, and running back 340 feet, more or less, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Peters and Atkinson. Levied on as the property of John Stephens, agent, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said John Stephens, agent, and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting on Peters street, corner of Joyner street, containing one-eighth of an acre, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 200 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of J. A. Mason. Levied on as the property of Mrs. L. N. Stevens, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. L. N. Stevens and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 85 feet on Pearl street, between Tennell and Waterhouse streets, and running back 152 feet, more or less, the same beinb vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of G. W. Adair and Aiken and Carnahan. Levied on as the property of Aiken & Carnahan, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Aiken & Carnahan and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 109, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on Chestnut street, between Doray and Beckwith streets, and running back 115 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 142 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Backus and Backus. Levied on as the property of Mrs. S. A. F. Backus, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Backus and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 78, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 45 feet on Bartow street, between Luckie and Walton streets, and running back 64 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 63 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Lester and Murphy. Levied on as the property of John Blount, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Blount and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 45, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 35 feet on Biggers street, between Gullatt and George streets, and running back 60 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 67 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Casey and Price. Levied on as the property of W. A. Bonnell, agent, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Bonnell, agent, and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on Rasberry street, between Fort street and Edgewood avenue, and running back 100 feet, more or less, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Buchanan and Mapp. Levied on as the property of Frank Boykin, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Boykin and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on Ellis street, corner Ellis and Piedmont avenue and running back 150 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 116 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Shepperd and alley. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Emma Butcher, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Butcher and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: The improvements on Alexander's city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, containing ½ acre on Castleberry street, between Peters and railroad, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of John W. Alexander. Levied on as the property of Holliday Lumber Company to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Holliday Lumber Company and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 25 feet on Baker street, between Fort and Butler streets and running back 93 feet, more or less, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Holcombe and Riley. Levied on as the property of Mrs. John Corrigan, to satisfy a fi. fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. John Corrigan and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 46, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on Randolph street, between Irwin and Wheat streets, and running back 140 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 62, on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Terry and Inman. Levied on as the property of Mary F. Mabry, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mary F. Mabry and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 85, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 33 feet on Germenden street, near Beerman street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 22 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of L. M. Gwinn. Levied on as the property of Warren Richardson, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Warren Richards and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 85, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on Whitehall street, between Smith and Hood streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 398 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Davis and Heinz. Levied on as the property of R. L. Warthen to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of of the city of Atlanta against said Warthen and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 19, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on Wheat street, between Air-Line and Ella streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as Nos. 494, 495, on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Ripley. Levied on as the property of Laura Wright, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Wright and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on Love street, between Washington and Crew streets, and running back 160 feet, more or less, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of M. B. Lofton. Levied on as the property of W. J. Willingham, Jr., to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Willingham, Jr., and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on Tatnall to Markham street, between Chapel and alley, and running back 150 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as Nos. 77, 162, 158, on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Carter and Smith. Levied on as the property of John Zachry, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Zachry and said property for city taxes for the year 1893.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 4, land lot 18, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 150 feet on the north side of Angier avenue, between Randolph and Edith streets, and running back in a northerly direction to Rankin street, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Mrs. Woolley and Eastman on both sides. Levied on as the property of Wilmer Angier to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said lot and against said Angier for the proportion of the cost of constructing a brick sewer through his property, lawfully chargeable to said lot.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 4, land lot 18, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the north side of Angier avenue, between Randolph and Edith streets, and running back 180 feet more or less, in a northerly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of L. P. Hills and Vassar Woolley. Levied on as the property of Hugh Angier to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said lot and against said Angier, for the proportion of the cost of constructing a brick and stone sewer through his property, lawfully chargeable to said lot.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 5, land lot 79, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the south side of Dairy street, between McAfee and Lovejoy streets, and running back 150 feet more or less, in a southerly direction, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Roper. Levied on as the property of A. L. Delkin, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said lot and against said Delkin for the proportion of the cost of constructing a pipe sewer along Dairy street, through private property, lawfully chargeable to said lot.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 2, land lot 77, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 24 feet on the east side of Pryor street, between Fair and Garnett streets, and running back 150 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 174 and 176 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Goodwin and Fair street. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Annie C. Talley to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said lot and against said Annie C. Talley, for the proportion of the cost of constructing a pipe sewer along Pryor street, lawfully chargeable to said lot.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 3, land lot 21, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 148 feet on the south side of Woodward avenue, between Hill and Kelly streets, and running back 55 feet more or less in a southerly direction, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Garr and Hill street. Levied on as the property of Marion Furse to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said lot and against said Furse, for the proportion of the cost of constructing a vitrified pipe sewer along Woodward avenue, lawfully chargeable to said lot.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 2, land lot 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 60 feet on the east side of Washington street, between Georgia avenue and Bass street, and running back 160 feet more or less in an easterly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Connors and Weyman. Levied on as the property of J. J. Griffin to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said lot and against said Griffin, for the proportion of the cost of constructing a pipe sewer along Washington street, lawfully chargeable to said lot.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 52, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 131 5-10ths feet on the west side of Butler, corner Hunter street, between Capitol avenue and Hunter street, and running back 100 feet more or less in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 147 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Gatins and Morris. Levied on as the property of Ellen Lynch to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said lot and against said Lynch, for the proportion of the cost of constructing a pipe sewer along Butler street, lawfully chargeable to said lot.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 3, land lot 52, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 111 5-10ths feet on the west side of Butler street, between Capitol avenue and Hunter street, and running back 150 feet more or less in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 65 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Lynch and Gatins and Mrs. Angier. Levied on as the property of L. G. Morris to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said lot and against said Morris, for the proportion of the cost of constructing a pipe sewer along Butler street, lawfully chargeable to said lot.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 4, land lot 47, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 247 feet on the north side of East avenue, between Randolph and Howell streets, and running back 207 feet more or less in a northerly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Thomson and Willingham. Levied on as the property of Ware and Owens to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said lot and against said Ware and Owens, for the proportion of the cost of constructing a brick trunk sewer through private property, lawfully chargeable to said lot.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 2, land lot 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 142 feet on the east side of Washington street, between Bass street and Georgia avenue, and running back 160 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Mrs. A. E. and L. P. Barnes. Levied on as the property of the McNaught Land Company, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said McNaught Land Company for the proportion of the cost of constructing a pipe sewer along Washington street, lawfully chargeable to said lot.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 6, land lot 79, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 101 feet on the east side of Williams streets, between Parker and Mills streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, being on corner of Williams and Mills sts., the house on said lot known as No. 53 on said Mills st., according to street numbers the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Smith. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Mattie K. White, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said lot and against said Mrs. White for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property with brick.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, towit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, in ward 2, land lot 86, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 54 feet on the north side of McDaniel street, between Georgia avenue and Eads street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 206 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of S. W. Day and I. S. Mitchell. Levied on as the property of Harry Wootten, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said lot and against said Wootten, for the cost of paving sidewalk in front of said property with brick.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 45, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 101 feet on the north side of Gartrell street, between Daniel street and Boulevard, and running back 132 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of M. Frank and Daniel street. Levied on as the property of Sandy Wardlaw, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said lot and against said Wardlaw for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property with brick.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 109, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 32½ feet on the south side of Larkin street, between Maher and Chapel streets, and running back 100 feet more or less in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 108 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Atkins and Thompson. Levied on as the property of J. M. Spencer to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said lot and against said Spencer, for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property with brick.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 36 feet on the north side of Greensferry avenue, between Chapel and Latham streets, and running back 100 feet more or less in a northerly direction, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Pellegrini and Castleberry. Levied on as the property of Willow Tree Church to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said lot and against said Willow Tree church, for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property with brick.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the south side of Greensferry avenue, between Chapel and Holland street, and running back 140 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 26 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Anna Rankin and Ann Chandler. Levied on as the property of Austin Holcombe, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said lot and against said Holcombe for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property with brick.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 109, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 34 7-10 on the south side of Larkin street, between Latham and Maher streets, and running back 100 feet more or less in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 150 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of S. P. Smith. Levied on as the property of Frank Rochell to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said lot and against said Rochell, for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property with brick.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 109, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 32½

THE DAY IN SOCIETY.

A Number of Delightful Events Happened on Yesterday.

THE HIRSCH--LIEBMAN WEDDING

Two Children's Parties--Other Events of General Interest--Newsy Personal Notes and Gossip.

The marriage of Miss Bertha Liebman to Mr. Maurice R. Hirsch, which occurred at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, at the Temple, was an event of great interest in Jewish circles, and, too, of much interest outside these circles. The ceremony joined the representatives of two of Atlanta's most prominent families, and drew to the city many people from a distance.

The Temple was elaborately decorated for the occasion, and was filled to overflowing with friends of the contracting parties. Rev. Dr. Reich, rabbi of the congregation, officiated. The wedding party consisted of:

Ushers—Messrs. A. David, Frank Thanhouser, Ralph Rosenbaum, Herman Benjamin, Alvin Wellhouse and I. H. Hirschberg.

Maid of Honor—Miss Rosa Liebman, the bride's sister.

Best Man—Mr. Mont Hirsch, the groom's brother.

Attendants—Miss Rossie E. Frank of New York, Miss Maude Hirsch, Miss Clara Rosenbaum, Miss Clara Rosenfeld, Miss Hennie Hirschberg, Miss Blanche Haas.

Groomsmen—Messrs. Frank Liebman, Joseph Hirsch, Aaron Guthman, E. C. Guthman, M. L. Bickert, Henry Schoenthal.

Little Miss Josie Liebman and Master Harold Hirsch, Little Miss Madeline Hirsch and Master Milton Henry Liebman entered with the wedding party, and formed a pretty picture.

After the ceremony an elegant reception was held at the Concordia Club, where about three hundred guests gathered to pay their respects to the bride and groom. The bride, in her elegant gown of white duchesse satin, trimmed with real lace and diamond ornaments, presented a beautiful picture as she stood to receive the congratulations of her friends. Her sister, Miss Carrie Liebman, was beautiful in a pink satin gown. There were present a large number of people from abroad, among them Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lewis Weil, Miss Weil of Savannah, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Frank of Richmond, Miss Bluthenthal of Pine Bluff, Ark., Miss Wachtel of Macon, Miss Viola Hoffheimer of New York, Mrs. Hedschell and Miss Hedschell of Europe, and many others. Elaborate refreshments were served and the reception was in every way a delightful one.

The presents received by the young people were most magnificent. There was everything in silver, cut glass, china, and many uniquely beautiful presents were among them.

After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch left for a tour to New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Richmond and Old Point. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Isaac Liebman, and is a brilliant and highly accomplished young lady. Mr. Maurice Hirsch is the son of Mr. Henry Hirsch, and is connected with the firm of Hirsch Bros.

***

A large company of little folks, dressed in their dainty party costumes, had a merry time yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. S. M. Inman, who gave the affair in honor of her little nieces. The little girls were all charmingly gowned, and their names and costumes are as follows:

Nellie Harris was lovely in a rainbow crepe of pink and green, trimmed with lace.

Emma Bell DuBose and Carrie DuBose wore picturesque pink silks, trimmed with lace most becoming to their pink and white complexions.

Jennie and Cornelia Grey were extremely pretty in white silk dresses, trimmed with pink roses.

Hattie Fanny Grey was charming in a quaintly fashioned gown of pink silk and lace.

Sarah Bell was a picture of dark radiant childish beauty, in a little frock of pink silk, trimmed with lace and narrow pink ribbons.

Mrs. S. M. Inman has a perfect gift for entertaining children, and she certainly succeeded in her plans for making them have a good time on this occasion.

The handsome house was given over to them, and they played all sorts of games. The prettiest feature, and one that made the little folks happiest, was the drawing from the two big pies covered with gay paper and placed on a large table in the hallway. Countless pretty treasures that would have delighted Jack Horner far more than the traditional plum were found by little fingers at the end of the gay ribbons, and every small person departed with arms laden with treasures.

Delicious refreshments were served at two long tables reaching the entire length of the dining room. These were decorated in white and pink roses and laden with those bright-colored candies and dainty sweets dear to the appetites of children.

***

Mrs. Alan Morris entertained a number of children at her handsome home, on Kimball street, last evening, in honor of her pretty little eleven-year-old daughter, Sadie Morris. The affair was a bal poudre, a pretty and picturesque idea for a children's party, and the embryo men and women looked most enchanting in their powder and patches and handsome Louis XV. costumes.

Miss Sadie Morris, who is a graceful and lovely little brunette, represented Lady Washington in a charming gown of blue chiffon over white silk made with a short waist and Watteau back.

Master Clarence Angier represented George Washington in a costume which was an exact reproduction of that worn by the father of our country on state occasions.

During the evening a minuet was beautifully danced by Marguerite Pratt, Helen Angier, Mary Lou Jackson, Sadie Morris, Clarence Angier, Vol Goode, Marion Richardson and Charley Wilkins.

The house was beautifully decorated with Christmas greens, the long parlors being particularly lovely in their gay dress. The favor table was one of the prettiest features. This had in the center two tiny boats placed on a mirror and filled with pink carnations. In the center of these boats were tiny fairy dolls, all in pink, and these held the pink ribbons which were tied about the necks of tiny swans, and which were placed upon the table as the favors for the girls. The boys' favors were on the mantel, and these were paper weights in the shape of queer devils, monkeys, etc.

Delicious refreshments were served during the evening, and the young people had the merriest time imaginable.

***

Mrs. Henry Grady and Miss Gussie Grady gave a small informal but very lovely little dinner last evening in honor of Miss Lucy Peel, who is home for the holidays. The table was exquisitely adorned with La France and American Beauty roses, and a delicious menu was beautifully served. Those present were: Miss Lucy Peel Miss Lillian Lochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Peel, Mr. Frank Orme, Mr. Garlington, of South Carolina, and Mr. William Green Raoul.

***

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, Dr. Ben S. Burton, of Valdosta, Ga., and Miss Mary B. Head, of Auburn, Ala., were married by Rev. W. E. Lloyd, at the home of the bride's father, in Auburn, Ala. Immediately after the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Burton left for Georgia. Miss Head is one of Auburn's most attractive and cultivated young ladies. Dr. Burton was formerly a student of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical college, from which he graduated in 1886. He has since graduated from the Atlanta Medical college, and is one of the most brilliant young doctors of this state. A large number of friends escorted them to the train and saw them depart in a storm of rice and shoes.

***

Cards have been issued by Mrs. Myra H. Boynton to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Clara Rawson Boynton, to Mr. Frederick Winship Cole, on Wednesday evening, January the 10th. The wedding will occur at 8 o'clock at Trinity Methodist church, and will be witnessed by a large and fashionable assembly. An elegant reception will follow at the home of the bride on Peachtree street.

***

The Birmingham Age-Herald has this to say about a well-known and brilliant Atlanta lady: "Mrs. C. Helen Plane, the last surviving of the older generation of a large family of prominent people, whose former home was Tuskaloosa, Ala., is visiting her nephew, Mr. Robert Jemison, at his home in this city. She is the sister of Mr. Jemison's father, Mr. William Jemison, and of the Hon. Robert Jemison, once a familiar figure and leader in the great enterprises and politics of his time. Mrs. Plane is a lovely and lovable lady of the days of great men and splendid women, whom it is pleasant to meet."

***

Mrs. Joseph Thompson has postponed her country-home party until Monday.

***

Miss Laura Ware, of Cleveland, Tenn., is spending the holidays with her brother-in-law, Mr. Gus Manning, one of the best known engineers on the Western and Atlantic railroad.

***

Miss Willie Holt, one of Gainesville's most talented young ladies, is spending the holidays with her friends in Decatur.

***

Mr. H. B. Manning and bride are now in Atlanta at Mr. Gus Manning's, on Simpson street. The wedding occurred on Wednesday in Chattanooga. The bride was Miss Mattie Walker, a popular young lady of that city. The attendants were Mr. Will Walker, Miss Laura Ware, Mr. W. T. Heizel and Miss Beuna Rice. Mr. Manning is connected with the Western and Atlantic railroad and is one of the prominent officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph N. Neel, of Macon, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John T. Eads, at their home, 287 Whitehall street.

***

Mrs. Howell C. Erwin, accompanied by Masters Howell, Frank and Milton, her three bright sons, have gone to Perry, Houston county, where they will remain some time visiting Mrs. Erwin's father, the Rev. B. F. Thorp.

***

Mr. Tom W. Jackson has gone to Columbia, S. C., where he will remain several days with relatives and friends.

***

Albany, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—Miss Mamie Crowe was married to Rev. T. M. Calloway, of Forsyth, at the home of Major Robert J. Bacon, at Baconton. It was a quiet home wedding, no cards having been issued. It was attended by only the immediate relatives and a few special friends of the contracting couple. Several days will be spent by the couple at Major Bacon's home, after which they will go to Forsyth. Miss Crowe is known and admired by a large circle of friends scattered over the entire state. She is decidedly attactive in appearance.

***

Buena Vista, Ga., December 28.—(Special.) Dr. Joseph Alvah Weaver left here on Tuesday for New Orleans to wed Miss Rene Theresa Dassinger. Dr. Weaver is a son of Professor W. F. Weaver, president of Watkinsville High school, and a nephew of Mr. G. A. Weaver, of Thomaston. He was the first honor man in the class of '91 at the Atlanta Medical college, and he continued his studies in New York. Miss Dassinger is a beautiful and talented young lady.

OFFICERS ON TRIAL.

One Discharged for Failing to Make an Arrest.

A dose of discipline was administered by the police board yesterday in the cases of two offending patrolmen. The board had a called meeting yesterday afternoon at police headquarters, and officers under charges were given a chance to clear themselves.

Of the suspended officers, only Patrolmen Doyal and Smith appeared for trial. Officer Smith was charged with failing to make an important arrest when called upon to do so. It seems that eight soldiers from Fort McPherson created a lively disturbance on a barracks car. They were put off, and in return, one of them fired at the conductor.

The row occurred at the corner of Cooper and Richardson streets, and at McDaniel street a car was met on which Patrolman C. M. Smith was a passenger. He was called upon to arrest the rowdy soldiers. He said that he was doubtful about his authority to make such an arrest, and he refused to make it. The matter was reported to Chief Connolly, and Smith was suspended. The board discharged him from the service on the charge.

Patrolman C. G. Doyal was tried on a charge of being drunk. Doyal has been off duty nursing a broken leg for two months, and while at home it was charged that he imbibed too much of the ardent. He was suspended from the force for thirty days dating from the time of his first suspension.

Mr. A. R. Roseberry, a white man who has been working recently as a railroader, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Hudson, of the mounted force, and his name appears upon the state docket at police headquarters. Roseberry is wanted at Covington, Ga., according to a letter received from Constable Cosby, of that place, but the charge against him was not explicitly stated. It was said to be cheating and swindling, but the Atlanta police department possesses no information to that effect. Roseberry says he is totally in the dark as to the cause of his arrest and cannot conceive of any charge that can be brought against him.

The auction house of James Osler, located on Decatur street, was visited by an expert thief yesterday afternoon, and robbed of a goodly quantity of goods in broad open daylight. Several watches, pistols and jewelry of various kinds were taken.

The place is almost constantly filled with a large crowd and Mr. Osler has no idea who the thief was. The matter was reported at police headquarters.

Mrs. Selman, of 27 Wheat street, lost a pocketbook containing quite a sum of money, from her room night before last. The pocketbook was in a pocket of her cloak, and some one entered the room while she was sleeping and removed the purse. It was an exceedingly bold robbery.

Recorder Calhoun has gone to his old farm place in Coweta county for a few days' recreation. He had an extremely busy time during the Christmas holidays, and while other people were enjoying the festivities of the season, he was busy fining disturbers of the peace. He was represented yesterday by Alderman Arnold Broyles, who made an excellent recorder.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by expelling the impurity from the blood, which is the cause of the complaint. It is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

DR. W. H. WHITEHEAD,

SPECIALIST,

Atlanta, Ga., Equitable Building, Room 843

Practice limited to Blood and Skin diseases and diseases of the Genito-urinary organs. No secret remedies or other humbuggery. Simply claim to make a special study of this class of troubles and to be prepared to treat them. Respectfully, W. H. WHITEHEAD, M. D. Hours 9 a. m., to 4 p. m. Sunday 9 to 12 nov 24—fri su wed.

SINCE THE WAR

Rheumatism radically cured in every case since 1861 with Famous Prescription 100,384, prepared by MULLER, 42 University Place, N. Y. Muscular, gouty, sciatic, inflammatory. Pleasant to take. 75 cents a bottle. All druggists. Pamphlets free. Sold in Atlanta by the Jacobs' Pharmacy Company, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, and all first-class chemists.

oct 8—6m sun wed fri

Young Wives

WHO ARE FOR THE FIRST TIME TO UNDERGO WOMAN'S SEVEREST TRIAL, WE OFFER

"Mothers' Friend"

A remedy which, if used as directed a few weeks before confinement, robs it of its **Pain, Horror and Risk to Life** of both mother and child, as thousands who have used it testify.

"I used two bottles of 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' with MARVELOUS RESULTS, and wish every woman who has to pass through the ordeal of child-birth to know if they use 'MOTHERS' FRIEND' for a few weeks it will rob confinement of *pain* and *suffering* and *insure safety to life of mother and child*.—MRS. SAM HAMILTON, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Book to Mothers mailed free containing voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express, charges prepaid on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.
Sold by all Druggists. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

HELP WANTED—Male.

THE Metropolitan Jockey Club of Chicago desires a live man in every town as broker for their winter books; liberal commissions. For information address A. J. Teevin, manager, 234 Lasalle street, Chicago. dec28 3w wed thu

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER—Steady employment, experience unnecessary, $75 salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago. aug 13—6m

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED by a young man who is a cutter and fitter of ladies and gentlemen's garments—writes a good hand. Can give lessons in the German language and will make himself generally useful. Address D. S., this office. Refers to Jacob Haas. dec-27-3t

POSITION AS traveling salesman, bookkeeper, assistant or general office. Good references. Address T., Constitution. dec27-3t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A SITUATION as teacher wanted by a lady of experience and ability. Can furnish best recommendations. Apply to Post-office Box 47, Hawkinsville, Ga. dec29 3t

A GOOD cook desires a situation in a small family; best of references; call or address Room 5, 6½ N. Broad.

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—Splendid residence, almost new, 10 rooms, besides two bathrooms and closets. Large lot, corner Richardson and Formwalt streets. Convenient to schools and two electric railroads. John B. Goodwin. dec28-3t

FOR RENT—Nice, new 10-room house, near in, on car line; bargain if taken at once. P. H. Snook. dec

RESIDENCE of the late Dr. Crichton, corner Courtland and Ellis streets, will be leased to an approved tenant. Ten large rooms; modern improvements; large, elevated lot, stables, etc. E. C. Crichton, 402 Kiser building, dec 24—1m

Rooms.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, two very desirable homes—one on Peachtree, the other one block off; both delightfully located. Apply 309 Peachtree.

ROOM FOR RENT at 11 Cone street; nicely furnished; everything new; hot and cold baths. One block from postoffice.

FOR RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, two large front rooms in private residence, Inman Park. Apply office, 546 Equitable or address Box 367. dec29 d3t

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

THE BEST STAND in Atlanta for rent, the two connecting stores in Fitten building, fronting on Broad and Marietta streets. Rents reasonable. Apply to John A. Fitten. dec28 thur fri sun

FOR RENT—Large store with basement on South Broad street, near the bridge. The best stand on the street. Cheap. J. C. Hendrix & Co. dec28-1w

WANTED—Agents.

$10 DAILY; greatest cooking utensil ever invented; retail 25 cents; 6 to 12 sold in every house; sample, postpaid, absolutely free. Nelson Little, Manufacturer, R 27, Chicago, Ill., dec28-13t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE or exchange for city property, a first-class saloon at half price. Apply No. 9 West Mitchell. S. S. Moore.

BUSINESS CHANCE—Half interest; $150 to get in; three to ten thousand dollars per year; must be hustler; regular income. 153 Peters st.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN on monthly installment plan. Money on hand; no commission; no delay. Trust Company of Georgia, 325 Equitable building. dec29 3m

MONEY TO LEND on improved city property. Jno. K. Ottley, No. 10 Decatur st. dec20 1m

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any good notes well secured. Apply or address T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. dec17 20t

WE ARE prepared to negotiate loans of any amount on central business property at 6 per cent, also $15,000 now on hand for choice residence loans. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable building. dec10 1m

WE BUY notes, loan money on good collateral and negotiate loans at No. 42 South Pryor street. oct 11 to jan 1

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate real estate loans at low rates. Room 32 Gould building.

PERSONAL.

ELECTRIC—Electric supplies of every description. We repair electric motors, bells, etc., promptly. Anything you desire in the electric line. Wade & Bettis, rooms 5, 6 and 7 Gould building. dec 16 to jan 1

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. Send 10 cents. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. sept-1y

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty miles away. july 16-1y.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Boarders.

WANTED—Boarders for two nicely furnished rooms; also 4 to 6 day boarders; good table; terms reasonable. Address 134 Ivy street. dec29 5t

WANTED—Rooms, Houses, Etc.

WANTED—To rent a furnished house of 6 to 8 rooms, centrally located, with privilege of taking boarders. Address Post Box 107, Gainesville, Ga.

WANTED—To rent a neat five or six-room house on north side, close in, in a good neighborhood, with all modern improvements. Address Cash House, Constitution office. dec28-2t

INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—Professor A. J. M. Bizien, at 88 N. Pryor, teaches privately or in classes the English branches, French, Latin and Greek. Mrs. Bizien also teaches French. dec29 6t

GWIN SEMINARY—For girls and young ladies, opens after vacation January 2d, corner Ellis and Ivy streets. D. W. Gwin, LL.D. dec28-6t

AUCTION SALES.

THERE WILL BE an auction sale of oil paintings at 49 Peachtree st., Saturday morning, December 30th, at 10 o'clock. These paintings are all from the studio of Richard Verno, the noted still life and landscape artist. They are now open for the inspection of the public. They will be sold positively, without reserve, on Saturday morning. This will be an opportunity to secure good paintings such as may never again occur in Atlanta. Ackerman & Co., Auctioneers.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Second hand fixtures for grocery store; must be in good condition and cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 127, Atlanta.

WANTED—A job printing press with small amount of display type, etc.; give full description and price. Oconee News, Walhalla, S. C.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Etc.

FOR SALE—Horse, wagon and harness at great sacrifice. Am compelled to sell same. Apply No. 129 Whitehall street.

HOTELS.

NOW OPEN

HOTEL CORDOVA,

St. Augustine, Fla.

One of the group of Spanish-Moresque palaces (Ponce de Leon, Alcazar, Cordova). American plan. Rate—$3, $3.50, $4 per day.
C. B. KNOTT, Manager.
Hotel Ponce de Leon opens Jan. 10, 1894.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

T. H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

Northen & Dunson

Real Estate and Loans, 403 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

PURCHASE MONEY NOTES—We have some customers who want to buy several thousand dollars of first-class purchase money notes, and we can also place or negotiate at once choice loans for 1 year on improved Atlanta real estate.

$4,500 FOR WEST PEACHTREE LOT, 45x200 feet to an alley, near Linden avenue.

WANTED—A customer for the handsomest elevated lot, 100x412, on West Peachtree street, with an east front, covered with oak grove and nicely terraced. Call and let us tell you about it.

NORTHEN & DUNSON.

ANSLEY BROS. Real Estate.

$1,000—To loan at once on good property to good party for five years at 8 per cent.

$60 FRONT FOOT for Boulevard, east front lot, near Angier avenue, 70x175.

$3,750—ELEGANT south side 7-room house on corner lot 45x145; $200 cash, balance $20 per month. All modern improvements. Cheaper than renting—own your home.

$11,000—CENTRAL renting property. Renting for $100 per month to good parties. The best investment in the city for the money.

$1,000—BEAUTIFUL lot at Decatur fronting Georgia railroad.

$1,500—FIVE acres at Decatur, beautifully shaded, near electric line, Georgia railroad and institute.

OFFICE—12 East Alabama street. Telephone, 363.

THE

Union Square Land Co.

IS OFFERING.

Inducements to parties buying lots now preparatory to building in the spring. Remember, Union Square is only a few minutes' ride from the center of the city by the Decatur electric line. No more beautiful location for a home is to be found in the suburbs of Atlanta. If you have not seen the property, go out at once. Call at office Union Square Land Company, 40 Marietta street.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE,

14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

I will sell before the courthouse door on Tuesday, 2nd, of January, 1894, at 11 o'clock sharp three very valuable lots corner Piedmont avenue and Houston street, upon which are two frame dwelling houses and one brick storehouse.

I will also sell three lots corner Bellwood avenue and Lindsey street in Bellwood.

This is first-class property and will be sold on its merits to pay the debts of an estate.

Call for a plat and attend the sale.

Terms one-half cash; balance in twelve months 8 per cent interest.

Humphreys Castleman

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate

13 East Alabama Street.

Forest avenue, fine corner lot, brick residence with modern improvements, 106 feet front.

Richardson street, near Windsor, lot 50x205.

Juniper street, at Peachtree, 50x200 and 100x200; very choice.

Spring street, close in, lot 100x200; finely improved. A bargain. Terms easy.

Oil and Sand-Fished Pressed Brick

FOR SALE BY THE

Lint & Lovelace Commission Co.

Atlanta, Ga., agents for the Rome Brick Company, manufacturers of the finest brick in the south.

FOUND.

FOUND—A pocketbook; owner may have same by describing and paying for this advertisement. Address T. A. Massa, P. O. Box 55.

FOUND—The best and cheapest factory in the south to buy good, substantial chairs is from Madison Variety Works. Send for catalogue, Madison, Ga.
oct29-2m-sun wed fri

$25 IN GOLD

TO BE ABSOLUTELY GIVEN AWAY BY

McKELDIN & CARLTON,

LEADERS IN

SHOES AND SLIPPERS!

23 WHITEHALL STREET. 45 PEACHTREE STREET.

HOW IT WILL BE DONE.

We have had made for us a number of keys, one of which will unlock the burglar-proof money box which is now on exhibition at our shoe store, 23 Whitehall Street. We have placed in this box $25.00 in gold, and on and after February 1, 1894, each holder of one of these keys will be entitled to try to unlock the box. The person whose key opens the box will be given the contents, absolutely free.

HOW TO GET A KEY.

With every purchase of Shoes or Hats at either of our stores we give one key gratuitously. There is but one key that will unlock the box. You may get it.

No key will be honored unless attached to the original tag. All keys must be left in our store after trying them.

It will be impossible for us to know who has the lucky key until it is tried.

We want it distinctly understood that OUR PRICES are lower than any house in Atlanta. Come and see.

M'KELDIN & CARLTON, TWO STORES, 23 Whitehall street, 45 Peachtree street.

REAL ESTATE SALES

Sam'l W. Goode, Att'y. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE & BECK

$3,000 to loan on improved city property for two and three years, at 8 per cent, and reasonable commission.

$500 to loan for three to five years.

Ormewood Park Lots, the prettiest suburban property near the city; is just outside city limits beyond Grant Park. Thousands of dollars have been spent on permanent improvements during the past year. Beautiful drives, elegant homes, best of neighbors. Lots 50x200 feet, from $250 up; easy terms; special inducements to those who build houses. Call and let us show you these lots.

$2,700 for three 4-room, one 5-room and one 2-room house on corner lot 110x127 feet on E. Fair street and car line; rent for $30 a month, a first-class investment.

$50 a front foot for choice Piedmont avenue lots, 185 feet deep to side alley. High, level and shady; liberal terms. Just beyond the beautiful houses of Judge Lumpkin and Messrs. H. C. Peeples and Hugh McKee. They are very cheap.

$2,200 for 8-acre dairy farm less than 4 miles from center of city, on main public road and right at postoffice. All well set in grass; beautiful grove; good orchard of 250 trees. Improvements cost over $2,000, and consist of new 3-room house with hall and veranda, barn for 6 head cattle, store 24x36 feet, at which a profitable business is carried on. Is located in the junction of two main roads, and is a very finely located property. The price asked is far below the real value of the property.

GOODE & BECK,
Corner Peachtree and Marietta Sts.

The holidays are near at hand and every one is preparing to turn over a new leaf.

To be sure, we will all resolve to make more money the next year than ever before.

To do this you will be compelled to seek other, in connection, with the regular channels of business.

The history of Atlanta and surroundings has proven that those who have been fortunate enough and had the "grit" to invest in dirt have reaped big harvests.

Why not, then, put your spare money, or even cramp yourself, to invest in Atlanta property and be in the "swim?"

Our most solid business men have predicted, and it is, beyond a doubt true, that as soon as the present financial depression ceases we will have the best times ever before known in this section.

Consequently now is the time to buy. "Facts are stubborn things and figures don't lie." Would be pleased to have you call at my office.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
28 Peachtree Street.

A Perfect Farm.

960 acres in "Dirt Town Valley," the best farming section in Georgia; 400 acres in actual cultivation, 100 grass for pasture under wire and plank fence, balance in timber and pasturage.

Fine Merchant mill and gin with fine water power, store and postoffice, two daily mails, splendid improvements, six-room dwelling and kitchen, large stables and barns, nine new tenant houses, churches and schools near by and as fine neighborhood as can be found in the state. Price $12,000. Will take a part in city property. If you want a good home come and see me.

GEO. WARE.
2 South Broad St.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

ARE YOU PAYING RENT?—Look at this: North side, new and modern 7-room house, with gas, water and all conveniences, on large lot, running through from street to street. Only half block from electric cars and in a section that is being built up more rapidly and with a better class of houses than any other part of the city. Now listen: We will sell part of this as follows: Price, $4,000, five-year mortgage $2,000, balance only $200 cash, balance $30 a month without interest. Let us show you this. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH SIDE—Go look at the new 8-room house, corner Georgia avenue and Pulliam street. No better built nor nicer finished house anywhere; every possible convenience; paved street, electric cars at door and two other lines just one block away on each side. The most desirable property in the city at the price and on such remarkably easy terms, viz: $5,150; $650 cash, assume $2,500 5-year mortgage and $40 a month for fifty months. W. M. Scott & Co.

RAILROAD MAN—Will sell you a choice 3-room house, desirable location on good street, one block from Marietta street, near School of Technology, sidewalk down, for $1,000; $100 cash and $16.66 a month. W. M. Scott & Co.

HIGHLAND AVENUE—Good 4-room house, lot 54x138, all improvements down, electric cars in front; $2,000 on monthly payments. W. M. Scott & Co.

RENTING PROPERTY—Near in, 14-room house, rented for $34 per month, room on lot for another house; splendid renting location, $2,700. W. M. Scott & Co.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)	
$From Washingt'n 7 30 am	$To Charleston.... 6 30 am
$From Elberton.. 8 50 am	$To Elberton..... 5 55 pm
$From Charleston. 6 45 pm	$To Washington... 5 05 pm
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
From Hapeville 6 45 am	To Hapeville..... 5 49 am
$From Savannah 7 45 am	To Hapeville..... 6 50 am
From Hapeville 8 15 am	$To Savannah.... 7 30 am
From Hapeville 9 45 am	To Hapeville..... 8 30 am
From Macon 11 20 am	To Hapeville..... 12 15 pm
From Hapeville 2 00 pm	To Hapeville..... 2 45 pm
From Hapeville 4 15 pm	$To Macon..... 4 00 pm
From Hapeville 6 05 pm	To Hapeville..... 4 45 pm
From Hapeville 7 20 pm	To Hapeville..... 6 10 pm
$From Savannah 8 05 pm	$To Savannah.... 6 55 pm
Following Trains Sunday only	Following Trains Sunday only:
From Hapeville.. 10 40 am	To Hapeville..... 9 00 am
$From Hapeville.. 2 45pm	To Hapeville..... 12 50 pm
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
$From Nashville.. 7 00 am	To Nashville..... 8 00 am
From Marietta.. 8 40 am	$To Chattanooga.. 5 10 pm
$From Chatt'n'ga 11 05 am	To Marietta..... 5 30 pm
$From Nashville 6 25 pm	$To Nashville..... 8 20 pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
$From Montg'm'y 6 15 am	$To Selma..... 5 35 am
From Hogansville 7 45 am	To Palmetto..... 11 55 am
$From Montg'm'y 11 40 am	$To Montgomery 5 30 pm
From Palmetto.. 2 15 pm	$To Montgomery 4 10 pm
$From Selma..... 4 45 pm	To Hogansville.. 5 10 pm
Following Train Sunday only:	Following Train Sunday only:
From Hogansville 10 15 am	To Hogansville..... 1 05 pm
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)	
$From Wash'gton 5 20 am	$To Richmond..... 8 50 am
$From Cornelia.. 8 15 am	$To Washington... 12 00 m
From Washington 3 55 pm	To Cornelia..... 4 00 pm
$From Richmond. 9 15 pm	$To Washington.. 5 15 pm
From Cornelia, Sunday only.. 9 50 am	$To Cornelia, Sunday only..... 2 50 pm
THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
$From Birmin'h'm 6 20 am	$To Birmingham.. 6 45 am
$From Tallapoosa 8 55 am	$To Greenville..... 4 10 pm
$From Greenville 11 40 am	$To Tallapoosa..... 5 00 pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
$From Augusta..... 6 30 am	$To Augusta..... 7 20 am
From Covington.. 7 55 am	To Decatur..... 8 55 am
From Decatur..... 9 55 am	$To Clarkston..... 12 05 pm
$From Augusta.... 1 15 pm	To Clarkston..... 3 15 pm
From Clarkston.. 1 45 pm	$To Augusta..... 3 40 pm
$From Augusta.... 6 15 pm	To Covington..... 6 30 pm
From Clarkston.. 4 45 pm	$To Augusta..... 11 15 pm
EAST TENN VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RY.	
$From Jacks'ville. 2 45 am	$To Cincinnati.... 3 00 am
$From Brunswick 1 40 pm	$To Macon..... 8 00 am
$From Chattan'ga 2 30 pm	$To Cincinnati.. 2 00 pm
$From Cincinnati. 11 10 am	$To Chattanooga. 8 00 am
$From Cincinnati. 1 50 pm	$To Brunswick.. 11 25 am
From Macon..... 8 10 pm	$To Jacksonville.. 2 00 am
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)	
From Columbus... 11 20 am	To Columbus..... 7 30 am
From Columbus... 8 05 pm	To Columbus..... 4 00 pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From Ft. Valley.. 10 10 am	To Fort Valley.... 3 19pm

$Daily except Sunday. †Sunday only. ‡Saturday and Sunday. All other daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT OCT. 22, 1893.

'The Atlanta Special' Solid Vestibuled Train—No Extra Fare Charged.

NORTHBOUND. No. 38. Daily.	No. 134 Daily.	Eastern Time. Except Atlanta.	No. 127. Daily.	SOUTHBOUND. No. 41. Daily
6 30 am	5 05 pm	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar (U. Depot, City T'e.)	7 30 am	6 45 pm
10 05 am	8 12 pm	Lv... Athens ..Ar	6 16 am	5 08 pm
12 13 am	9 11 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	5 22 am	4 08 pm
12 15 pm	10 00 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	4 27 am	3 09 pm
12 46 pm	10 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	4 02 am	2 41 pm
1 19 am	11 12 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	3 17 am	1 45 pm
15 00 pm	12 25 am	Ar...Chester...Lv	2 07 am	9 42 am
8 00 pm	1 50 am	Ar....Monroe...Lv	12 30 am	5 45 am
.....	6 15 am	Ar...Raleigh ...Lv	8 15 pm	.....
.....	7 39 am	Ar...Henders'n..Lv	6 53 pm	.....
.....	9 00 am	Ar. Weldon. ...Lv	5 36 pm	.....
.....	11 07 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	3 43 pm	.....
.....	11 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	3 10 pm	.....
.....	3 40 pm	Ar Washington Lv	10 57 am	.....
.....	6 24 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	9 42 am	.....
.....	7 49 pm	Ar Philadelphia Lv	7 20 am	.....
.....	10 35 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 15 am	.....
.....	5 00 am	Ar...Charlotte...Lv	10 00 pm	.....
.....	9 00 am	Ar Wilmington Lv	5 00 pm	.....
2 20 pm	.....	Lv... Clinton Ar	.....	1 21 pm
2 40 pm	.....	Ar Newberry Lv	.....	12 45 pm
2 57 pm	.....	Ar Prosperity Lv	.....	11 29 pm
4 10 pm	.....	Ar Columbia Lv	.....	9 15 am
6 40 pm	.....	Ar... Sumter Lv	.....	7 00 am
8 45 pm	.....	Ar Charleston Lv	.....	10 35 am
7 35 pm		[Ar Darlington Lv	.....	7 00 am
.....	9 05 am	Lv Weldon Ar	5 21 pm	.....
.....	11 15 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	3 11 pm	.....
.....	11 30 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm	.....
.....	6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	.....
.....	7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	6 30 pm	.....
.....	10 47 am	Ar Phil'delp'a Lv	4 41 pm	.....
.....	1 20 pm	Ar New York Lv	1 42 10 pm	.....
.....	5 55 pm	Lv Pitts'rg (n) Ar	7 10 am	.....
.....	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'a Lv	11 15 pm	.....
.....	8 00 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	.....
.....	6 00 pm	Lv Pitts'rg (w) Ar	8

—yes, Mrs. Goodtaste told me that she'd been all over town—that she never saw anything half as pretty and fine as J. P. Stevens & Bro.—the jewelers, display of Gold, Silver and Cut Glass Novelties,—and such Cut Glass and Silverware—and the Prices.—Mrs. Goodtaste said when she bought her Silver Set she priced everywhere—and Mr. Stevens' prices were the lowest.

hi

there!!

don't be in a hurry—read this. the distillery bottling—genuine—"o. o. p."—old oscar pepper—kentucky's finest whisky—is put up in square bottles, with large "o. o. p." printed in red on face of white label—white caps, embossed in red—"o. o. p."—now be careful—don't be deceived.

bluthenthal & bickart.

"b. & b.,"

marietta & forsyth.

whiskies, whiskies, whiskies.
"four aces whisky."
"canadian club."
"cleveland club," dollar a quart.

"THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST,"

Call and see what we can do before you purchase elsewhere. We are a home institution and by patronizing us you will be indirectly helping yourselves. May Mantel Co., 115, 117, 119 West Mitchell Street.

You pick the Suit, NOW--
We'll do the rest.

A. Rosenfeld Son.

Of Course,
24 Whitehall Street, Cor. Alabama.

HE GOT LEFT.

because he failed to provide himself with one of our Fine Engagement Rings. We have a choice display in Diamond, Ruby, Ophal, Emerald and Turquois Rings, suitable for Engagement, Wedding, Birthday and Holiday Presents. Don't fail to visit our store if you want a ring.

A. L. DELKIN CO., 69 Whitehall Street.

Before Buying a Vehicle
SEE
JAMES E HICKEY,
FINE DISPLAY OF
BROUGHAMS,
VICTORIAS,
EXTENSION TOPS,
SURRIES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS
and HARNESS of every Description;
Also FARM WAGONS and DRAYS,
HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS,
FUR and PLUSH ROBES.
No. 27 West Alabama Street.

AT SEVENTY-FOUR.

Dr. A. W. Reed Kills Himself at a Ripe Old Age.

HIS MIND WAS NOT WELL BALANCED

The Use of Opiates, to Relieve Pain Caused by Old Injuries, Unhinged His Mind. Killed Himself Instantly.

After an active, honorable life of seventy-four years, Dr. A. W. Read took his own life in a moment of mental derangement yesterday morning.

The tragic act occurred at Dr. Read's residence and was altogether due to his disturbed mental state. He has been in a mental condition bordering on serious derangement for several weeks. This state was ascribed to his sudden abstinence from opiates he had been using for years to relieve a physical injury received in 1885.

Dr. Read was a Virginia gentleman of the old school. He was a distinguished scholar and was noted for his studious habits. He was literary in his tastes and acquired a love for classical literature while a young man. He came from Culpeper county, Virginia, where he was born seventy-four years ago, direct to Atlanta. Since coming here he has been a respected citizen of the city and his private character has always been much admired.

In many respects he was a model husband and father. He was the father of Mr. Charles A. Read, the well known attorney, of the firm of Read & Brandon, and he gave his children the high educational advantages which were his in his young manhood. He himself graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

Of recent years Dr. Read's health has been not the best owing to a variety of causes. Besides constitutional troubles, he sustained several severe bodily injuries which caused him great pain. He had a fall about nine years ago which frequently gave him acute pain. To alleviate his intense sufferings it was his habit to take opiates, but he is said never to have become addicted to the slavish use of them.

The use of opiates had an ill effect upon Dr. Read and several months ago he became alive to the importance of ridding himself of the habit. Nearly a month ago he discontinued the use of opiates altogether. The pain and mental torture caused was great, but he bore it with courage. He underwent a course of treatment at the gold cure institute.

During the last two or three weeks Dr. Read's sufferings have been particularly trying. His mind gave way under the strain and he talked in a broken, rambling way. In his talk he often made vague mention of his desire to die and his family feared that he would kill himself. To prevent such a tragic culmination his family kept constant watch over him.

Yesterday morning his wife found him with a razor to his throat as if he was going to kill himself. She tactfully obtained possession of the weapon and tried to dissuade him. He was in a gloomy mood, however, and suffering considerable pain. She feared that he would carry out his determination to kill himself and kept watch upon his movements.

Dr. Read was not long in eluding the vigilance of his family. He slipped quietly into his room, and closing the door, quickly picked up a shotgun and placed the muzzle against his head. He pulled the trigger and the fatal charge killed him instantly.

Mrs. Read entered the room a minute later and found her husband dead. The news of the tragedy reached the neighbors in a remarkably short time and regret was general. Dr. Read was highly popular and his manner of ending his life causes his family and friends the deepest pain.

The Old Way
Is to take pills when you are constipated or bilious, but they don't go down easy, and when they get down there's a shudder. The better way is to take Simmons Liver Regulator, nature's own remedy, purely vegetable, in liquid or powder form. You can take a pinch of the powder on the tongue and with a sup of water swallow it without taste. The Regulator tones up the digestive organs and prevents indigestion and constipation.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the best of all remedies for children teething; 25c. a bottle.

Royal Germetuer
Cures LaGrippe.
dec 15—1m sun tues fri

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

Stockman & Welch—Patent solicitors have removed their Atlanta office to 20 North Pryor street, Kimball house. Regular hours 10 to 1 o'clock.

For Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat diseases consult Dr. W. L. Bullard, Columbus, Ga. Those unable to pay treated free.
fri su tu.

Chaney's Expectorant
Will cure your cough

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER.
IS FROM
THE STANDARD PRINTING INK CO.
No. 108 CANAL STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Cheney's Expectorant
Will cure your Cough.

SYPHILIS CURE OR NO PAY.
Legal Guaranty. All stages. Bone Rheumatism, Ulcers and Mucous Patches cured in 20 to 90 days. Cure permanent, not a patching up. Can be no failure. Patients cured 20 years ago yet well. Refer to Bradstreet and to patients cured. Everything sent sealed. Write for particulars and proofs free. You will never regret it. GUARANTEE REMEDY CO., Suites 51 and 52 Dexter Bldg., 84 Adams Street, CHICAGO.

WILCOX COMPOUND TANSY PILLS
SAFE AND SURE.
Unscrupulous persons are counterfitting Wilcox Compound Tansy Pills, the genuine are put up in metal boxes with registered trade mark of Shield, accept no worthless nostrum, insist on the genuine, at all Druggists. Send 4 cents for Woman's Safe Guard and receive them by mail. Wilcox Specific Co. Phila. Pa.

Nice Christmas for New Year's Gifts
$10 will purchase one years' tuition, and one of the few remaining shares of non-assessable stock in the Atlanta School of Art.
A water-color sketch will be given away with each of the above.
Apply at 630 Equitable building.
dec20 7m

No
One Can Fail
To
One Price.
Plain Figures.
See that there is an indescribable something, a refinement and delicateness of color, design and texture about the Neckwear we present. From the first we avoided the ordinary kind, and shal continue to. Men of taste and style may be suited here in Neckwear at prices considerably under those of exclusive furnishing goods stores.
As we've said all along, we've the best Overcoat for $20 that can be made for $20. It's a Blue or Black Kersey or Melton; single or double-brensted; satin-lined in the shoulders; wool-lined in skirts. It's long, very long. It's too long for some; but remember, it can be cut off, if too long. Some stores are selling short Overcoats, that can't be cut off to make them longer.
Eads-Neel Co.

"TO SAVE TIME IS TO LENGTHEN LIFE DO YOU VALUE LIFE?" THEN USE
SAPOLIO

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE BOUQET CIGAR
This Cigar has the Largest Sale of any Domestic Cigar Made. 15,000,000 sold annually.

No dealer should be without this brand.
All sizes and shapes carried in stock.
Give them a trial.
L. MEYER & CO., 1 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.,
DISTRIBUTING AGENTS.

GARLAND BASE-BURNER
Heating Stoves
Are the Best and Most Economical Made.
You build your fire in the beginning of winter and it does not go out during the winter. No waste ofkindling. Come and see them.
Also a full line of Hard and Soft
COAL, COKE AND WOOD STOVES,
Coal Vases, Tin Sets, Fenders, etc.
A new line of MANTELS and GAS FIXTURES just in, cheaper than anywhere else.
Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

China
Cut Glass
It is an easy thing to select a suitable Christmas present from such a stylish and varied stock of China, Cut Glass and Bric-a-Brac as we carry. We purchased largely—especially for the holiday trade and these goods must go. Make your relations and friends useful presents. You can get them at our place.
DOBBS, WEY & CO
61 PEACHTREE ST.,
Atlanta, Ga.

W. R. HOYT,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER.
Regal Patent Flour,
Peachtree Patent Flour,
Rijamo Coffee,
Talo Tea,
Hoyt's Jersey Butter,
Hoyt's Regal Sugar Corn.
W. R. HOYT,
90 Whitehall,
325 to 329 Peachtree.

CHRISTMAS
OFFERINGS.
SENSIBLE--COMFORTABLE--PLEASING
You'll find just the thing for a Christmas Present in our varied selection of Clothing and Furnishings, Mens' and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Neckwear, and all the many fixings necessary to the masculine make-up. Our December sales will swell as a result of the LOW PRICES we are offering. SEE THEM.
HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall Street.

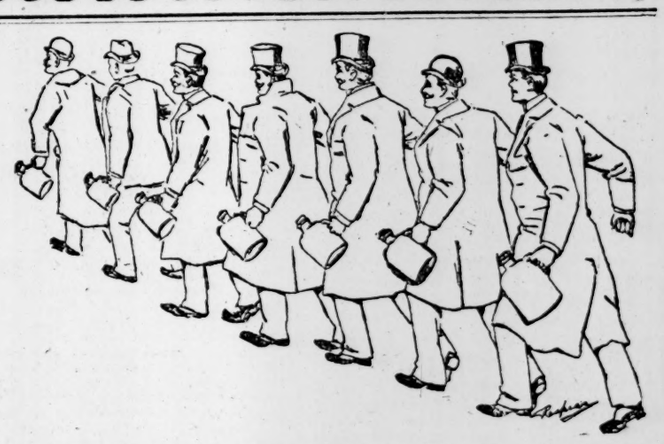
SOUTHERN
Terra Cotta Works,
Office and Works 201 Chapel street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
P. P ELLEGRINNI, L. P. HUNKEKOPF AND A. FUGAZLI.
Successors to Pellegrini & Castleberry.
Successors to Pellegrini & Castleberry, Manufacturers of Ornamental Staff Work for Exterior and Interior of Buildings, Firebrick, Flue Lining, Stove Thimbles, Locomotive and Boiler Arch Brick. The most complete Grate Back made.
A Large Stock of Chimney Tops
If you have a chimney that smokes notify us and will make it draw.

M. G. WHITLOCK & CO.,
256 MARIETTA STREET,
OFFER MINGO, JELLICO, ALABAMA AND ANTHRACITE
COAL
Prompt delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Orders kindly solicited. Phone 1415.
de c10-1m

COAL $1.50!
and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.
PHONE No. 203. SCIPLE SONS.

BUY
ANTHRACITE,
MONTEVALLO,
JELLICO,
SPLINT,
COAL.
FROM
R. O. CAMPBELL;
Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T., Va., and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 394.
Office—3 Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree ..... Telephone 1025.
WRITE FOR PRICES.

GEO. P. HOWARD
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
JELLICO COAL,
Best Alabama Coal.
Coal at yard handled entirely in bins. No possible chance to mix with dirt. Best arranged yard in the south See it. Yard 359 Decatur street, corner Grant. Telephone 1140. Office, 45 Edgewood Avenue; opposite Equitable building. Telephone 1070.
oct27—2m



WE ARE GOING FOR
Stone Mountain Corn Liquor
—AT—
Potts-Thompson Liquor Co.
7-9-11-13 Decatur St---It's the Best in America.

The Direct World's Fair Line.
MONON ROUTE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.
Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant through cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and compartment cars.
FRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago, Ill.
W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
Read all the advertisements, Visit all the stores, and then go to Bolles, the Stationer, 8 Marietta street, for your Christmas Presents.